BETWEEN SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS

The Army of Elector Friedrich August II of Saxony, 1733-1763 Part II: Infantry and Artillery

From Reason to Revolution 1721-1815

NO.36

MARCO PAGAN

Between Scylla and Charybdis

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Part II: Infantry and Artillery

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Introduction and Acknowledgements

This is the second of two volumes detailing the history and uniforms of the Saxon Army of the Elector Friedrich August II, 1733-1763. The first, published in 2018 as No. 18 in the From Reason to Revolution series, provided an overview and introduction, and outlined the uniforms and organisation of the army's staff and cavalry. This second part completes the story and looks at artillery and other specialist troops, at infantry, and at the Saxon corps in French service during the Seven Years War. For a full introduction and historical timeline, readers are referred to the first part of the work.

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Dr Marco Pagan
Rome 2019

Rank Disambiguation

The Saxon army had strong military traditions. The ranks reflected the German and French influences.

This is a list of the rank used in this book and in the previous volume.

Generalfeldmarschall, abbreviated to ***Feldmarschall***, was a rank in the armies of several German states and the Holy Roman Empire (***Reichsgeneralfeldmarschall***) equivalent to a British field marshal. In Saxony a single ***Generalfeldmarschall*** was appointed at time as ***General en Chef*** of the army. The abbreviation was **GFM**.

General der Kavallerie* or *der Infanterie. Rank above ***Generallieutenant*** and below ***Generalfeldmarschall***. Often spelt simply ***General*** the abbreviation was **GdK** or **GdI**.

Generallieutenant *also spelt* ***General Lieutenant*** *was the rank below* ***General*** and above ***Generalmajor,*** the abbreviation was GL.

General Quartiermeister, also spelt *Generalquartiermeister* was not a rank but a function attributed to a general officer or an *Oberst* the abbreviation was **GQM**. A *Generalquartiermeister* did not deal with supplies, but with operational command. He was the most senior officer below an army's chief of staff.

Generalmajor *the rank of General below Generallieutenant,* the abbreviation was **GM**.

Oberst spelt with a capital O, '*Oberst*' is a noun and defines the military rank of colonel. The term was also spelt in Saxony ***Oberster*** (inflected form of oberer) plural *Obersten*, the abbreviation was **Obst**.

Generalquartiermeister-Lieutenant was a function for a *Major* or a *Kapitän* acting as Staff officer.

Oberstleutenant rank equivalent to a lieutenant colonel, above *Major*, and below *Oberst*. In Saxony the term was spelt ***Oberst-lieutenant*** *or Oberstlieutenant, plural Oberstlieutenants* the abbreviation was **Obstlt**.

Major is the lowest staff officer rank, plural *Majors* the abbreviation was **Mjr**.

Kapitän. In Saxony a *Kapitän* also spelt *Kapitan* or *Kapitain*, plural *Kapitäns* was the equivalent of a Prussian *Hauptmann*. Plural *Hauptleute*; usually translated as captain.

Lieutenant is a junior commissioned officer. In Saxony there were ***Premier lieutenants*** spelt *Premierlieutenant* (s) and ***Sous-Lieutenant*** (s) the abbreviations were **Lt** and **Souslt** respectively.

The most junior commissioned officers, who carried their unit's colours or standard, were ***Stueckjunker*** (artillery), ***Fahnriche*** (infantry), ***Kornet*** (cavalry)

Ingenieur, pl. *Ingenieurs*, was a rank of the Engineers Corps equivalent to *Premierlieutenant,* the abbreviation was **Ing**. The title Ing. was often used before the family name to indicate an officer of the *Ingenieurkorps* for example '*Ing-Oberst* von Callenbach *General-Quartiermeister* in Poland'.

Kondukteur, pl. *Kondukteurs*, was a rank of the *Ingenieurkorps* equivalent to *Sous-lieutenant* and often used indifferently.

1

The Saxon Artillery or *Artilleriekorps*

History

Long before the creation of a standing army, the Saxon Electors had at their service a number of artillerists, commonly referred in German as *Artilleristen* or *Buchsenmeister*. In 1620 was raised the first company which had a tumultuous existence being dismissed and re-raised several times. In these times, a field or light artillery already existed: this highly maneuverable field artillery, equipped with light calibers pieces, differed from the cumbersome and slow heavy or siege artillery and from the almost immobile fortress artillery. The Saxon army that fought as auxiliary to the Swedish army of Gustavus Adolphus during the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) had soon learned the advantages of light guns in support of the infantry.

On 27 June 1697, at the beginning of his reign, Elector Friedrich August I – later Augustus II of Poland, commonly known as Augustus the Strong – at the head of the Saxon army crossed the border with Poland. The ensuing war, the so-called Great Northern War, would last until 1717 with alternating phases. In 1704, the Swedish army invaded Saxony causing Augustus to abdicate the Polish throne. In 1709, King Augustus returned to the Polish throne thanks to the support of Russia, but in 1715, a revolt in Poland was put down only after two years, again with the help of the Russian army. The cost of this war had been staggering and the Saxon army performances all but satisfying. Since 1717, the Elector started a series of reforms which would last thirteen years. A completely new Saxon army was ready by 1730.

The army consisted of 27,121 men and included an artillery battalion of four companies. Under *Oberstleutnant* von Wilster served 658 officers and other ranks with 72 pieces (out of 48 field guns 24 were of a new type, and 24 were heavy field-guns). The army paraded in front of the King of Prussia during the summer of 1730 at Zeithain. A pleased Friedrich Wilhelm gave 100 golden coins (Fredricks) to the artillery as a reward.

War of the Polish Succession

On 1733 July, the Saxon army mobilized two Corps. *Generalmajor* Obmaus was in command of the artillery. The I Corps had 18 guns (12 × 3-pdr and 6 × 6-pdr under *Kapitain* Berger and *Kapitain* Hiller) with 497 artillerists. The II Corps had 12 guns (6 × 3-pdr and 6 × 6-pdr under *Obertleutenant* von Wilster and *Kapitain* Juhr) with 144 artillerists.

On 17 January 1734, in Krakow the army secured the coronation of the Elector Friedrich August II as King Augustus III. The rival claimant Stanisław Leszczyński fled to Danzig. The Saxon artillery joined the Imperial Russian army and besieged the town with 16 cannons. The field artillery was insufficient and 2 × 48-pdr mortars and 100 bombs arrived. The two 48-pdr mortars and the bombs, stored in wooden crates, reached Danzig crossing the Prussian border in a long convoy of wagons escorted by *Gardeducorps* dressed as von Sachsen-Weissenfels' servants to simulate a private transport.

In May 1735, 6.000 Saxons were on the Rhine. They consisted of six infantry battalions and nine squadrons with one artillery company (6 × 3-pdr under *Kapitain* Juhr). They camped at Mainz, then at Clersen until 20 October 1735.

Austro-Turkish War

In the spring of 1737, a Saxon Corps (*Hilfskorps)* of four infantry regiments and five cavalry regiments with one artillery company (8 × 3-pdr under *Kapitain* von Kortiss, then Hausmann, in 1739) left for Hungary.

After a long journey, the Corps served under the Austrian, recently appointed *Feldmarschall*, Ludwig Andreas Khevenhüller. At the affair of Radojevatz (28 September 1737), the Saxon field artillery was instrumental in cutting the way through a greatly superior Turkish army. The canister fire of the quick-fire guns was particularly effective against the dense formations of the Turks. Several artillerists lost their lives in the close-range fight. Among them were *Lieutenant* Naumann and *Sous-Lieutenant* Meiner. In the spring of 1740, the Auxiliary Corps returned to Saxony.

The Silesian Wars

In 1741, the Saxon artillery was ready for campaigning with 21 regimental guns (3-pdrs and 6 × 6-pdrs) and 4 × 24-pdrs. They moved to Bohemia in November. At the storming of Prague, *Generalmajor* von Wilster directed the fire of 20 guns (14 × 3-pdrs and 6 × 6-pdrs) during the assault.

On 29 December 1743, a secret agreement was signed with Austria for a Saxon Auxiliary Corps (*Hilfskorps*) of 30,000. In the summer of 1744, Friedrich II of Prussia struck back, once more without any declaration of war. The Saxon army mobilized and a Saxon corps under von Sachsen-Weissenfels left to join the Austrian army gathered at Adorf. On 29 May 1745, the Saxons joined the Austrians. The Saxon Corps counted 25,121 men

in 18 battalions and 24 squadrons with 52 guns (36 × 3-pdrs, 4 × 12-pdrs, 8 × 6-pdrs and 4 × 24-pdr howitzers). The commander of the artillery was *Generalmajor* von Wilster.

On 3-4 June 1745, was fought the Battle of Strigau/Hohenfriedberg. The Saxon lost 3,423 prisoner, 805 horses, seven standards and a flag, 27 × 3 pdrss, 1 × 24-pdr howitzer and 24 *Munitionwagen*. The Corps was down to 16,685 men and 4,385 horses. The Saxon homeland under Prussian menace, it was decided to reduce the Saxon Corps to 6,000 men. Accordingly, six battalions, six squadrons of cuirassiers and two regiment of irregular light cavalry (*ulanen-pulks*), with 12 guns (11 × 3-pdr and 1 × 12-pdr) remained in Bohemia under von Polenz. On 30 September, at Soor, IR Gotha and Prinz Xaver resisted for six hours on the left wing losing 281 dead and 474 wounded.

At Kesselsdorf, on the left wing, two batteries of twenty and six guns almost stopped the Prussian attack but, after a few hours, the battle was lost. The total losses were heavy: 58 officers, 3,752 other ranks, 727 horses and 48 guns. The artillery only lost 187 other rank dead, 127 wounded, and 249 horses dead.

In 1745, after the disaster of Kesselsdorf, Prime Minister Heinrich von Brühl cut severely the artillery to make savings. The battalion lost 60 men in 1748, leaving 742. The following year a further cut of 24 NCOs and 128 men reduced the battalion in 1750 to mere 581 men. The places for four NCOs and 40 men were deliberately left vacant and 50 men were dismissed.

The cut impaired seriously the Saxon artillery performance during the Seven Years War. When the non-declared war with Prussian erupted in 1756, the Saxon army lacked personnel, reserves, and draught horses.

The Saxon artillery Corps, on paper, consisted of five artillery companies for some 600 men:

- *Haus-Kompagnie* (1 company at the Dresden Arsenal and fortress personnel)
- Artillery *Bataillon* (4 companies)

By 1756, the heavy artillery park of Saxony consisted of:

- 12 × 24-pdrs, each with a 10-horse team
- 27 × 12-pdrs, each with a 10 or 12-horse team
- 4 × 6-pdrs
- 4 × 24-pdr howitzers, each with a 10-horse team

Each infantry battalion had two battalion guns (*Geschwindstücke* or quick-fire guns) mostly 6-pdrs and a few of 3-pdrs. Each piece had a crew of eight gunners and a four-horse team.

Generalleutnant von Wilster and *Oberstleutnant* von Arnim had in reality only 489 artillerists to man the heavy artillery and 50 × 6-pdr regimental guns posted in 32 redoubts in the area of Pirna. More than 100 new guns and a huge number of old cast guns (some of great historical interest) were left behind, locked in the Arsenal, because of an insufficient train. The Prussians

obtained the keys of the Arsenal and most of the guns were confiscated and sent to Berlin.

On 12 October, when at the eleventh hour the Saxon army left the encampments in an attempt to join the Austrian army, 47 heavy guns, too heavy, were left behind. Only the regimental guns could follow the troops into the darkness. On the morning of 13 October seven grenadier battalions and two guns had crossed the river but could not pierce the Prussian lines (11 battalions and 22 guns). After the capitulation, all the Saxon ordnance fell into Prussian hands. In Pirna Castle, 49 regimental guns were stored.

The Saxon Ordnance

During the period under consideration, the Saxon Ordnance consisted of different systems of guns. The M1686 Ordnance consisted of heavy old-fashioned barrels quite similar to the pieces cast by the Austrians in 1690. The M1730 Ordnance, however, was the most recent system cast by order of Friedrich August I. The system consisted of heavy 48-pdrs, 24-pdrs, 12-pdrs and light 6-pdrs, anticipating a standardization of the sizes in artillery pieces operated, by the French Vallière System. Two years later in fact, the French allowed the production of 24-, 12-, 8- and 4-pdr guns.

Dimensions of M1730 Ordnance

	M1730 48-pdr	M1730 24-pdr	M1730 12-pdr	M1730 6-pdr
Calibre	188 mm	150 mm	119 mm	96 mm
Tube length	338 cm 18 bore lengths	349 cm 23 bore lengths	238 cm 20 bore lengths	173 cm 18 bore lengths
Tube weight	4 tonnes	3,100 kg	1,121 kg	610 kg
Shot Diameter	180.8 mm	144 mm	114 mm	81 mm
Windage	7.2 mm	6 mm	5 mm	5 mm
Shot weight	22.4 kg	10.9 kg	5.61 kg	2.7 kg
Charge weight	9.70 kg	5.45 kg	2.34 kg	1.2 kg
Wheels	144 cm	144 cm	137 cm	132 cm

Geschwindstück or quick-fire guns as regimental guns.

If some of the heaviest barrels of the M1730 Ordnance survived, little traces remained of the lighter pieces successively replaced by a more advanced system.

In 1720s, Franz Karl Obmaus designed a 'pointing & loading machine' for the Saxon artillery. In 1734, a 3-pdr M1734 *Geschwindstück* or quick-fire gun of 22 calibres (76 mm, 158 cm long and 240 kg barrel) was introduced into service. The piece was innovative for the age, even if the major powers considered it too expensive. From a Prussian source, we know that the Saxon gun had on the limber, a *Protzkasten* (limber box) containing ready-to-fire

cartridges, probably among the first pieces to introduce this concept. Thanks to the 'Obmaus machine', the Geschwindstück belong to the class entitled *Einfallendes Geschutz* (literally 'dropping cannon'). This regimental gun could fire shot or canister. When firing shot the gun was loaded as all other guns of the age in horizontal position using the rammer.

To replace the M1734, a new M1744 with barrels of 3-pdr and 6-pdr of 16 calibres (145 cm long) was produced. All the old and new regimental pieces remained in service.

The French light guns of the Auxiliary Saxon Corps 1758-1763

The auxiliary Saxon Corps in French pay received 24 × 3-pdr battalion guns as a 'present' from the Dauphine of France, born a Saxon Princess. The Saxon gunners received an appropriate training from French artillery instructors. These guns accompanied the Saxon Corps until the end of the Seven Years War and then were returned to the French army.

Organization of the *Artillerie Korps*. The Personnel

The Saxon *Artillerie Korps* establishment was:

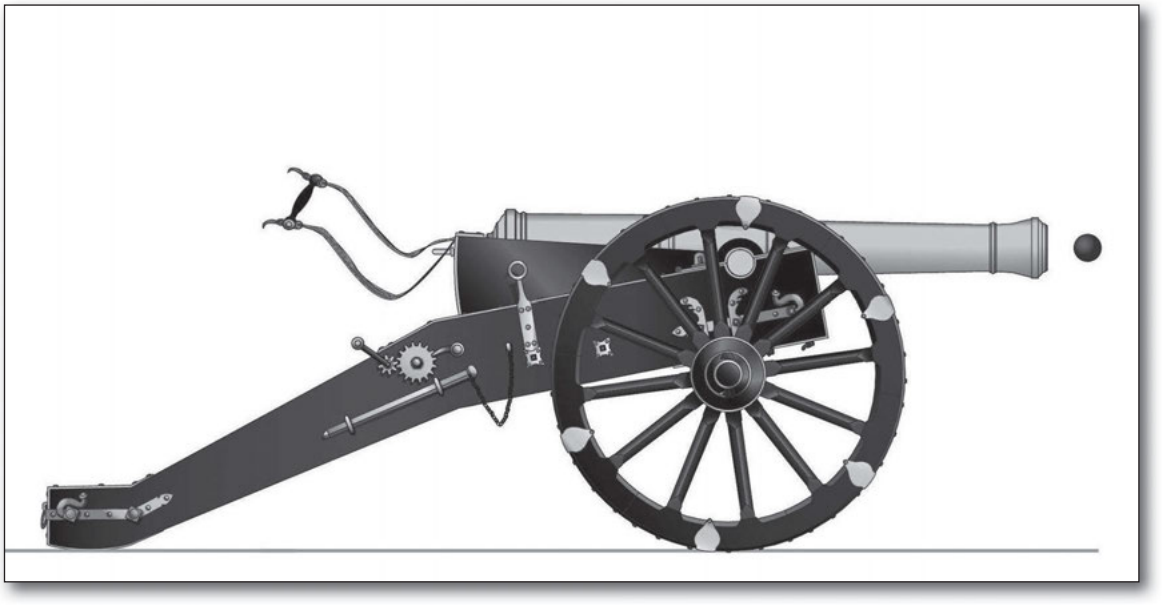
Haus-Kompagnie (Dresden Arsenal and Fortress personnel) in 1662 a *Hausartilleriekompagnie* was raised, and disbanded in 1766
Feldartilleriekorps (Artillery Battalion) with four companies of gunners or *Bombardiers* (about 600 men), the *Mineurs* or Miners (nine men), the Pontoniers (28 men) and some handworkers
Rosspartie (artillery train) (223 men and 627 horses).
Hauptzeughaus (Arsenal) was created in 1559.

The *Feldartilleriekorps* or Artillery Battalion

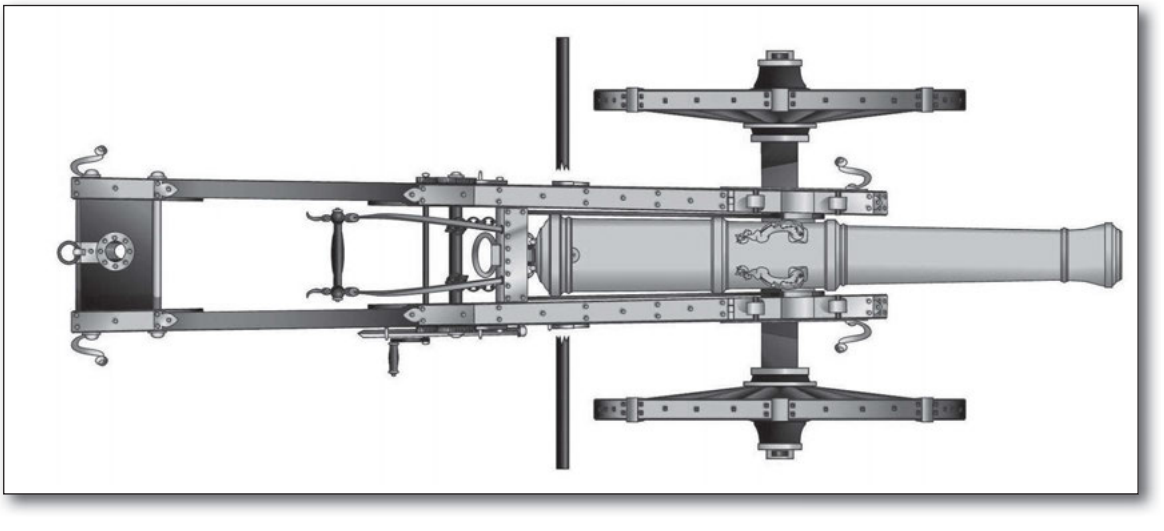
In 1698, the first artillery battalion was raised on a four-company basis. Two more companies were raised in 1700.

In 1730, the artillery establishment had three gunner companies. The fourth company, consisted of *Minieurs*, *Pontoniers* (also spelt *Pontonieren*), and a variable number craftsman.

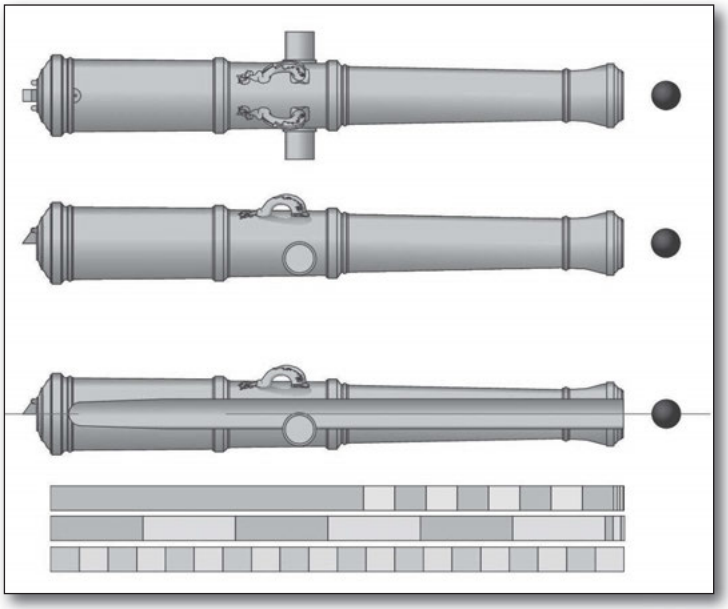
Each gunner company (56 men) had: one *Kapitain,* one *Premier-Leutnant*, one *Sous-Leutnant*, one *Stuckjuncker*, one *Kanonier-Sergeant*, three *Kanonier-Korporals*, one *Feuerwerks-Korporal*, nine *Feuerwerker*, two *Kanonier-Tambours* (drummers), and 36 *Kanoniers* (gunners). Each gunner company had an attached fusilier company responsible for the defence of the ordnance, and, when needed, able to assist the gunners. It was common to see a gun crew composed of half gunners and half fusiliers.



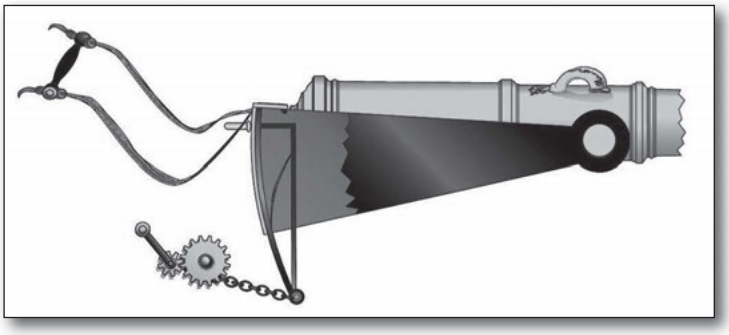
M1744 6-pdr lateral view in firing position. (Reconstruction by Christian Rogge, 2018)



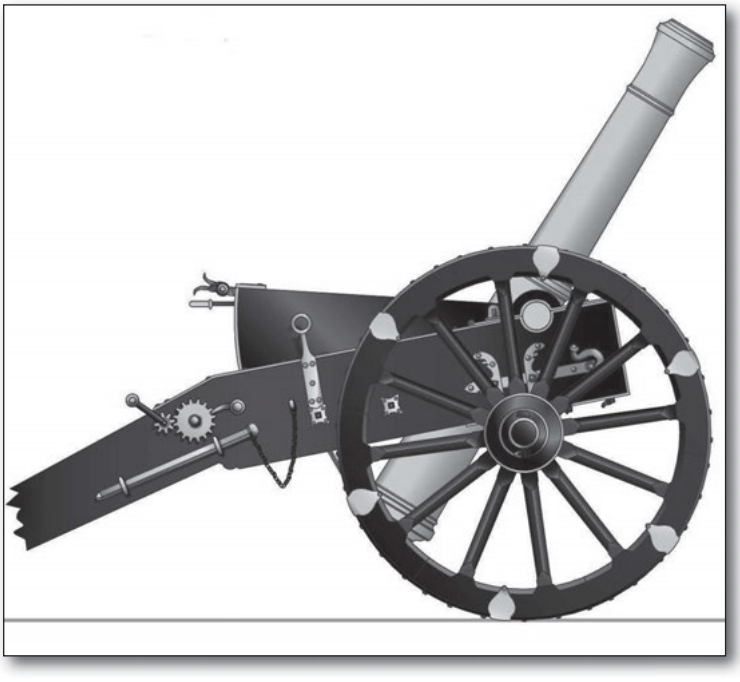
M1744 6-pdr from above. (Reconstruction by Christian Rogge, 2018)



Saxon M1744 3-pdr Geschwindstück regimental gun 20 calibres (145 cm) (Reconstruction by Christian Rogge, 2018). The principal innovation concerned the canister firing.



Detail of the iron sheet case (machine) surrounding the bronze barrel. An iron releaser operated using a handle could unlock the barrel when loading (Reconstruction by Christian Rogge, 2018)



The barrel dropped to about 45 degrees in loading position (Reconstruction by Christian Rogge, 2018). The breech drops to about 45 degrees to rest upon the axle of the gun carriage and the canister round was placed inside the barrel without the need of ramming it, doubling the rate of fire and reducing the consequences of accidental misfiring for the crew. Then, the breech was lifted back and locked into firing position. Before being fired the elevation of the breech was adjusted.

Each infantry battalion had two M1741 6-pdr battalion guns. Each gun had a crew of eight gunners and a four-horse team. Some M1741 3-pdrs were still in service with the second battalions.

In 1688, the artillery train or *Rosspartei* establishment was one *Wagenmeister* (staff officer), one *Oberschirrmeister* (company officer), ten *Schirrmeister* (NCO), and 245 *Knechte* (conductors). In 1730, it numbered 223 conductors and 627 horses.

When Saxony mobilized in 1741, to move 20 regimental pieces required 590 conductors and 1,168 horses. The four 24-pdr heavy guns added at the last moment required 258 horses and 135 conductors.

The *Hauptzeughaus* or Main Arsenal

The *Hauptzeughaus* or Main Arsenal was built up in 1559 (the *Artillerieschule* was created only in 1766) and the *Hausartilleriekompagnie*n was raised in 1622 in Dresden.

After the death of the Chevalier de Saxe in 1774, the Arsenal *Hauptzeughaus*, the function of *Oberzeugmeister* and the *Artilleriekorps* were unified under the command of the *Commander Obersten* under direct control of the Elector or, eventually, of the *Generalinspekteur*.

In 1766 *Feldartilleriekorps* the staff and five companies of the first battalion were in Freyberg and one company in Hoswein. Of the second battalion, three companies in Meissen and three companies in Pirna. The *Pontonnierkompagnie* was in Dohna.

The Staff

Obersthaus- und Landzeugmeister

- 1540 Voigt.
- 1555 von Dehne.
- 1561 von Dieskau.
- 1563 Hausse.
- 1570 *Graf* von Lynar.
- 1575 Buechner.
- 1607 von Pflugk.
- 1622 von Schwalbach.
- 1638 *Generalleutnant* Monnier Herr von Spick.
- 1648 von Liebenau.
- 1680 von Klengel, died in 1691.
- 1691 Hassel von Sorau.
- 1700 Richard.
- 1704 *Generalleutnant* von Wackerbarth, died in 1734 as *Generalfeldmarschall*.
- 1734 *Generalleutnant* Obmaus, died in 1735.

- 1740 *Generalfeldmarschall* von Rutowski, resigned in 1763.
- 1763 *Generalfeldmarschall* Chevalier de Saxe, died in 1774.

Oberzeugmeister

- 1676 Von Drandorf.
- 1681 Von Buchner.
- 1687 Hessel von Sorau.
- 1691 Hestvogel.
- 1692 Richter.
- 1703 Schmidt.
- 1737 Klippgen.
- 1740 *Oberster* Hiller.
- 1749 *Generalmajor* Schmidt.
- 1766 *Generalmajor* Haussmann.
- 1769 *Generalmajor* Arnim.
- 1772 *Oberster* von Froden.

Feldartilleriekorps

The artillery was present in every campaign and on every battlefield where the Saxon army fought. In 1756, the hellish year of the '*Katastroph*', the field-battalion was forcefully incorporated into the Prussian army. Most of the men fled and reached Hungary, from where they were reorganized in the Saxon Corps in French pay. Waiting for new ordnance, the artillerists temporarily served as grenadiers in flanking companies. After the war, the Corps was reorganized on a two-battalion basis. One battalion of fusiliers and one battalion of gunner or *bombardiers*.

Chef of the Field Battalion

Like an infantry regiment, the *Feldartilleriekorps* was under a Chef- and a *Kommandeur.*

Chef

- 1620 *Oberster* von Schwalbach.
- 1633 *Oberstleutnant* von Staupiz.
- 1635 *Oberstleutnant* von Liebenau.
- 1648 *Oberstleutnant* von Dolau.
- 1676 *Oberster* von Klengel.
- 1691 *Oberster* Hessel von Sorau.
- 1701 *Generalmajor* Graf von Wackerbarth.
- 1734 *Generalmajor* Obmaus.
- 1735 *Oberster* von Wilster.
- 1740 *Generalfeldmarschall* Graf Rutowski.
- 1763 *Generalfeldmarschall* Chevalier de Saxe until his death in 1774.

Kommandeur

- 1665 *Oberstleutnant* von Klengel.
- 1682 *Oberhauptmann* Hessel von Sorau.
- 1689 *Oberhauptmann* Puttinger.
- 1691 *Oberhauptmann* von Klengel.
- 1692 *Oberhauptmann* Ziegler von Klipphausen.
- 1700 *Oberster* Richard.
- 1711 *Oberster* Obmaus.
- 1717 *Oberster* von Schmettau.
- 1743 *Oberster* Hiller.
- 1749 *Oberster* Hausmann.
- 1766 *Oberster* von Arnim.
- 1769 *Oberster* Hiller.

In 1729, the Artillery received a bagpiper. The bagpiper paraded at Zeithain in 1730 and at Czerniachow (Warsaw), in 1732. (Anne S.K. Brown Collection)

Pontonieurskompagnie

Every European army, fighting during the Great Northern War or the War of Spanish Succession, included at least one pontoon train; many had several. Bridging operations were essential when armies were in the field. Bridging operations tended to be taken for granted by many contemporaries but it should be emphasized that the crossing of even a small waterway was a time-consuming and demanding task for an army. If marshes or streams could be crossed by covering the obstacle with a thick layer of fascines with planks laid over the top, larger waterways required ferries, bridges built on boats or trestles, or pontoon-bridges put down and taken up again as required. Bridging equipment was expensive to produce in terms of money and time and delicate to maintain.

In Saxony, bridging operations were assigned to a small unit, the *Pontonieurskompagnie.*

On 14 May 1710, the Saxon pontoniers and a bridge train left for war from Dresden in a long convoy. The pontoon bridge totalled 84 wagons and needed 534 draught-horses (70 pontoons, two field-forges, two wagon of coal, eight transport wagons, one wagon carrying the reconnaissance boats, one company wagon, 28 spare draught-horses, and 20 horses). To cross the Elbe River (100-120 metres width) a pontoon-bridge of 52 pontoons was launched.

A single pontoon was normally operated by three men and there was an NCO for every

three pontoons. In 1717, the company of pontoniers, a company of the field artillery battalion, was organized as follows:

1 *Kapitän* (captain)
1 *Brückenschreiber* (NCO with functions of secretary)
1 *Sargeant* (sergeant)
2 *Korporals* (corporals)
10 *Pontoniers*
Total 15 men

This organization lasted until 1730, when the *Kompagnie* was reduced to:

1 *Kapitän*
1 *Brückenschreiber*
1 *Sargeant*
1 *Korporal*
6 *Pontoniers*
Total 10 men

The *Kapitän* received 32 talers per month, an NCO received 9 talers, a *Korporal* 7, a *Brückenschreiber* 6 and a *Pontonier* 5.

The pontoons were usually stored at Guben, now in Brandenburg.

In 1724, in preparation for the summer camp of 1725, the pontonier's *Kapitän* von Haugwitz left Dresden for Guben, at the head of a detachment of the Train to bring the bridging equipment to the Arsenal. Unluckily, after long years of abandonment in a humid storage, the wood was rotting, and the pontoons were found useless. The officer simply left the remains of the pontoon bridge at Guben. The Dresden arsenal produced 68 new pontoons, the reconnaissance barges and all the harnesses needed for a new bridge-train, 34 wagons, and a field-forge. Out of 68 pontoons, 19 were revealed to be unsuitable for service and were discarded. The remaining pontoons after some repairs were improved. However, the equipment was still too fragile for the field.

The army needed a new model of pontoon. Franz Obmaus designed two new prototypes in 1724 and 1725 (*Probepontons)* but the equipment was still too fragile and of limited durability. On 28 July 1728, von Haugwitz reported that 10 pontoons were broken beyond repair, but 40 pontoons could be still be repaired. This material was enough to have a light bridge (for infantry and wagons) but unsuitable for the heavy artillery. No decisions were taken until all the material was completely rotten and no more serviceable.

The *Kommandant Kapitän* von Haugwitz was punished for bad behaviour during the summer of 1728 and removed from command. *Oberlieutenant* la Cacherie replaced him. *General* von Wackerbarth, the Artillery Corps commander, used to choose carefully his staff officers. La Cacherie soon met his men. They were a colourful weird crew of boatmen and among them was a veteran crafts builder (*Schiffsbaumeister),* '*Pupette*'. Giulio Pontini de la Papete, nicknamed '*Pupette*' ('Dolly') as for assonance with his name, was probably the most curious character of the small company. Papete was already a veteran

after three campaigns against the Ottoman Turks and 11 years of service in the Venetian Navy, when he decided to enter the Saxon service in 1716. After 12 years of service he was still *Schiffsbaumeister*. The *Oberstlieutenant* La Cacherie was seriously disappointed after the encounter with his men. He complained to von Wackerbarth explaining how '*incompatible der Charakter eines Oberstlieutenants mit den Funktionen eines Pontonskapitäns*', could be. On 12 January 1730, von Wackerbarth brilliantly solved the matter appointing Papete as *Pontonierlieutenant* with a pay of 20 talers per month and augmenting the company to 12 men. Until then, the rest of the army considered the *Pontoniers* just a bunch of miserable river boatmen. The *Pontoniers* in fact manned, in peacetime, the ferries between Schandau and Pillnitz. The opinion of the army was destined to change soon. Giulio Pontini had the right '*Charakter*'.

On 1 May 1730, long before the arrival of the rest of the army, the *Pontonierkompagnie* arrived at the campsite of Zeithain. Under the command of *Lieutenant* von Papete, during the summer, the unit launched several bridges. At Gröba, close to the residence of *Generallieutenant* Johann Georg von Arnim, a conventional bridge was built, then at Moritz a bridge on boats and a pontoon bridge, and then a third one, a revolutionary rapid-deployment floating bridge, the so called *Fassbrucke* conceived by the *Oberstlieutenant* Johann Georg Maximilian von Fürstenhoff and Papete. This floating bridge was realised using a large number of barrels.

On these bridges the company performed a series of manoeuvres and exercises. On 21 June 1730, during the summer camp, the Saxon army crossed the Elbe River on these bridges.

The *Pontonierkompagnie* was now considered combat-ready and an integral part of the Saxon army. After the camp, the bridges were dismantled and stored near *Proschwitz* with two men on watch. Part of the equipment was stored in the Dresden arsenal (*Zeughaus*). The barges were stored at Pillnitz.

The company was inherited by Elector Friedrich August II of Saxony in 1733, and when the Saxon army moved to Poland during the War of Polish Succession the *Pontoniers* accompanied it. However, the pontoon-train was not ready to move off. Again, the badly stored equipment revealed to be rotten and useless. Only three special boats, the so called *Rekonoscierfahne,* were assigned on time by the Arsenal. *Sargeant* Oberlander with five pontoniers and a boat (*Rekonoscierfahne)* were assigned to the I Corps, under the command of von Sachsen-Weissenfels. *Lieutenant* Papete with the remaining elements were assigned to the II Corps.

The establishment had changed little:

1 *Lieutenant*
1 *Brückenschreiber*
1 *Sargeant*
1 *Korporal*
8 *Pontoniers*
Total 12 men

The pontoniers, marching with the vanguard, launched bridges on the Bober River and on the Oder River. After a reconnaissance to secure the area,

another bridge was launched at Milzig (today Milsko). To build these bridges the Saxons received the much-needed material from the Austrian army.

The *Pontonieurskompagnie* was instrumental at the siege of Danzig. The Russians blockaded the fortified town, but a direct assault failed and the Russian engineers were almost all killed in action. A regular siege becoming necessary, a task force of Saxon engineers and pontoniers was sent to help. Papete directed the construction of bridges on the Motława River to connect the Russian lines on the left bank with the Saxon lines on the west bank.

In October 1733, the unit was recalled in Dresden for rest and refit. The company's establishment was augmented to:

1 *Kapitän*
1 *Sous-lieutenant*
2 *Sergeanten*
2 *Korporals*
18 *Pontoniers*
Total 24 men

Some elements (*Sous-lieutenant* Büttner, 1 *Sergeant*, 1 *Korporal*, and 12 pontoniers left for Poland. They operated a ferry from Warsaw to the city suburb on the other bank (called Praga) on the Vistula River until October 1734. This new establishment would last until 1740.

In 1741, when the army marched to Bohemia, the Artillery Park, the *Pontonieurskompagnie,* and the Miners moved together leaving Dresden on 7 November. For obvious reasons, the pontoons were often among the first units to set off from the army's camp. To reach Prague, the army had to cross the Eger River. A detachment of three officers and 60 infantrymen launched a bridge on 16 November, the cold was intense. The Saxon army crossed and the pontoniers moved the bridge on. On reaching the supposed bridge-site, the special boats called *Rekognoscierfahne* would be launched into the water. A reconnaissance of the opposite bank was performed by officers under the protection of some infantry to select the best site for the work. The approaches and exits required preparation, and great care had to be taken at the bridgeheads. The mooring arrangements should be capable of adjustment to meet sudden spates or drops in the water level. In cooperation with officers of the Engineer Corps, the bridgehead on the opposite bank was often fortified to face a possible reaction. The pontoons, conceived and built in the Dresden Arsenal, were approximately 17 feet long and were carried piled up upside down on their long wagons. To limit weight, some attempts were made to build very light leather pontoons, but they were revealed to be too fragile. Normally the pontoons were constructed of wood; many were sheathed with copper plates nailed onto the timber frames. On the site, the pontoons were launched into the water and anchored at set intervals from one another, fore and aft. Beams were used to link the pontoons, and over these a plank roadway would be laid. Attention was paid to avoid bridge overload. While cavalry units and regimental guns could cross a river by means of a pontoon bridge; the transport of heavier guns needed stronger permanent or semi-permanent bridges or ferries.

In 1741, the Saxon bridge train (produced in the Dresden Arsenal) consisted of 26 wagons; a six-horse wagon carried three *Rekognoscheirfahne*, 20 were pontoon wagons (four horses), two wagons carried special equipment (four horses), two wagons carried tools and accessories (four horses), and the company wagon (four horses) carried the men. This train required a total of 106 horses.

On 23 November, 300-400 men under *Oberst* Johann Georg Maximilian von Fürstenhoff landed on the right bank of the Vltava river to the north of Prague, to establish a bridgehead. Ice and cold caused some delay during the operations but during the night of 25/26 November Prague was successfully stormed by the troops under the command of *Generallieutenant* von Renard.

On 23 October 1742, after the war, 15,000 Saxons were still on a war footing. One year later, on 13 October 1743, the Army Corps under the command of Rutowsky was demobilized. The Pontoniers underwent a new re-organization:

1 *Kapitän*
1 *Sous-lieutenant*
2 *Sergeanten*
2 *Korporals*
21 *Pontoniers*

In December, *Lieutenant* Büttner, 1 *Sergeant*, 1 *Korporal* and 12 men were sent again to Warsaw.

Between 1742 and 1743 a project for a Saxon Elbe River fleet (*Flotille)* was conceived by order of the chief of staff von Weissenfels. Papete proposed the construction of a large pontoon, 50 Ellen (28m) long and 11 Ellen (6.16m) width, with a crew of 50 men and armed with 6-pdr and 4-pdr guns. The cost was estimated to 1,768 talers and was found unaffordable. The work never materialized.

At the end of August 1744, 80,000 Prussians in three columns invaded Bohemia. Saxony had changed side and was now an Austrian ally. A corps of 20,000 men joined the former foe to fight the former friend.

On 1 May 1744, the *Kapitän* Pontini de la Papete was appointed *Oberstlieutenant*, and, in September, 34 men were added to the *Pontonierkompagnie*.

1 *Feldscheer* (Field surgeon)
2 *Tambours*
34 *Pontoniers*

In November 1744 the pontoniers proposed to build a pontoons bridge at Schandau to facilitate the communications between Saxony and Austria. The construction of a second bridge at Pirna started at the end of August. The existing pontoon train of 20 pontoons was insufficient to cross the Elbe, so a bridge on 26 large boats was built instead under the protection of the guns of the fortress of Sonnenstein. The strong currents and the presence of large blocks of ice caused the bridge rupture. Several boats were lost but on 10 February the bridge was operational.

The lack of bridging equipment was felt and a new train of 30 pontoons was prepared, enough for a bridge ranging from 120 to 300 paces. The new equipment was ready on 22 March 1745.

On 26 April 1745 the pontoniers was augmented with one *Lieutenant*, three *Korporals* and 38 men.

On 4 June, 8 NCOs and 52 men under *Oberstlieutenant* Papete with 40 pontoons and 2 *Rekognoscierfähnen* left for Bohemia. The strategic situation changed and by the time the detachment had reached Landshut on 6 June it was ordered back to Saxony. After a period in Dresden the company was requested to reach *Schiedlo* (today Szydłów) to launch a bridge for the crossing of a unit of irregular lancers recruited in Poland.

After the disaster of Kesselsdorf, the pontoniers retired to Komotau (today Chumutov a town in the Czech Republic) They received the order to re-enter in Saxony on 2 January 1746 and with the Field-Artillery and the Miners, via *Teplitz-Schönau* (today Teplice), Nollendorf (today Nakléřov), and Peterswalde they reached Dresden.

The *Pontonierskompagnie* was reduced to:

1 *Kapitän*
1 *Premierlieutenant*
1 *Sous-lieutenant*
1 *Brückenschreiber*
2 *Sergeanten*
2 *Korporals*
30 *Pontoniers*

Out of these men, *Lieutenant* Büttner, one *Sergeant*, one *Korporal* and 12 men were stationed in Warsaw.

During the years 1746-1756 the Saxon army dwindled from 40,386 men to a mere 22,472: the number of pontoniers into the company was reduced from 30 to 24.

Generalleutenant Johann Georg Maximilian von Fürstenhoff, *Chef* of the *Ingenieurs-Corps* from 22 November 1745 until 1747, died as *Kommandant* of the fortress of *Königstein* on 15 July 1753. The *Pontonierskompagnie* under Papete launched a bridge at the Ubigau camp during the summer of 1753. The bridge remained in position during the manoeuvres of the Saxon army.

On 25 August 1756, the pontoniers followed the engineers to Struppen and they were ordered to prepare a boat bridge nearby Pirna. Initially two bridges at Schandau and Pirna were planned but the insufficient equipment was used for the bridge of Pirna. The pontoon-train (50 pontoons and 4 *Rekognoscierfähnen*) was at Pirna on 28 August. The work started that same day and the bridge was ready at midnight of the following day. On 26 August the Saxons had begun their concentration and on 2 September they gathered in Pirna.

The *Pontonierkompagnie* was under *Oberstlieutenant* Papete, *Premierlieutenant* Morgenlaender, *Sous-lieutenant* Hoher, adjunct *Sous-lieutenant* Schaeffer, two *Sergeanten*, one *Bruckschreiber* and 11 men.

The boat bridge at Pirna soon was under the fire of the advancing Prussians.

The Austrian *Feldmarschall* Browne tried to rescue the Saxons but it was simply too late.

On Friday October 1, the Austrian and the Prussian armies clashed in the Battle of Lobositz. After weeks of inaction the pontoon bridge and some boats were moved to Königstein. *Oberstlieutenant* Papete felt ill and only *Lieutenant* Hoher, *Sous-lieutenant* Schaeffer, one *Sergeant*, one *Korporal* and four men were on service. Despite the defeat of Lobositz, Maria Theresa did not waver from her initial resolution and ordered Browne to relieve the Saxon army at all cost. A last desperate attempt was made.

On 5 October, the Saxon garrison of Pirna moved to Königstein, leaving behind only 116 men of the Wittenberg garrison. Despite bad conditions, desertion remained remarkably low in the Saxon Army. On Friday 8 October, *Feldmarschall* Rutowski had a squad of boatmen, steersmen, and peasants ready to tow boats towards Königstein to build a bridge. They were escorted by a few battalions with field-pieces to screen them from the Prussian batteries on the opposite north bank. During the night of 8/9 October, the flotilla of towed small crafts set under way. Around 1:00 a.m., it was spotted from the Prussian redoubt at Pötzscha from where a fire was opened on it. The Saxon field-pieces were no match for these batteries. The towing party soon routed. Soldiers from the escort had to replace them but to no avail. The operation had to be interrupted. During the following night, another vain attempt was made to bring boats to Königstein. On Sunday 10 October, now considering that it was impossible to bring boats to Königstein, Rutowski changed his plan and ordered the available bridging equipment to be carted from Pirna to Thürmsdorf about 1.6 km from Königstein.

The Saxon army was supposed to move across the Elbe at Thürmsdorf. The plan called for Austrians to take position at Lichtenhayn while Saxons would concentrate at Ebenheit during the night. Then, the following day, the Saxons were to fire two cannon-shots from Königstein as a signal to start the simultaneous Austrian-Saxon attacks on the Prussian posts. However, on the Saxon side of the river, the pontoons had not yet been assembled into a bridge. Rutowski attributed this to the small number of pontoniers or trained bridge-builders available.

On Tuesday October 12, the expected signal from the Saxon army did not come. The pontoniers with some officers and soldiers were still actively working on the building of the pontoon bridge. From 9:00 p.m. during the night of 12/13 October, the Saxon Army (18,558 men) moved under heavy rain from its positions extending from Pirna to Hennersdorf to reach the crossing place at Thürmsdorf.

The surrounding Prussian army moved on soon and occupied the former Saxon positions.

Due to very bad conditions of the narrow roads the Saxons could only advance slowly in a single column. Darkness and fog increased difficulties and causing delay. At 11:30 p.m., the crossing on the pontoon bridge began under the rain, the Bennigsen Grenadier Battalion leading the way. When day broke, only the seven converged grenadier battalions had completed the

crossing with two battalion guns. Fog prevented the Saxon artillery of the fortresses of Sonnenstein and Königstein from covering the movement of the army.

Meanwhile, the Elector of Saxony and his court had taken refuge into the Fortress of Königstein.

On Wednesday 13 October, the rain continued to pour while the Saxons were crossing the Elbe. Around 3:00 p.m., the Saxon army finally completed its crossing. The pontoon bridge was now cut adrift. However, the Prussians recovered the pontoon bridge drifting on the Elbe at Rathen, a few kilometres downstream and rebuilt it.

Now 14,000 Saxon troops stood on the north bank of the Elbe. By 4:00 p.m., the Saxon infantry had formed near Ebenheit while the cavalry and artillery (now counting only eight pieces) were still along the bank of the Elbe. With their ammunition soaked by the continuous rain, the Saxon infantry could not consider an attack on the Prussian entrenchments. On Thursday 14 October, even though it had succeeded in the crossing of the Elbe, the small Saxon army with no tents nor food was still facing formidable obstacles. The way to the hamlets of Halbestadt and Ebenheit was but a steep slippery footpath. Then between Ebenheit and Browne's camp stood the abrupt rocky mountain of Lilienstein whose slopes were defended by a well-entrenched Prussian battery (16 battalion guns). About noon, the long-awaited signal was fired from Königstein, but Browne's forces were not in the area any more. With rain still pouring and no help in sight, Rutowski summoned a council of war in Ebenheit where it was decided to surrender. Consequently, Rutowsky wrote a letter to Elector Friedrich August II, informing him of the impossibility of any further defence. The Elector initially refused to capitulate. Rutowski crossed back to Struppen. Without the Elector's authorisation, concerned with the fate of his men, he opened negotiations with Winterfeldt and Friedrich II. Rutowsky then informed the Elector who finally authorised him to negotiate a capitulation. The Elector obtained free withdrawal to Warsaw for himself and his court. He failed to prevent the forced integration of his army into the Prussian Army. The Fortress of Königstein remained neutral for the duration of the war. Frederick II insisted that Elector Friedrich August II should simply 'give him his troops'. No exception was made for Guards and Cadets. Saxon officers would not be forced to serve in Prussian army if they promised not to fight any more against the Prussians.

Pontoniers Lieutenant Hoher escaped the Prussian service and after reaching Prague entered the Austrian service until when at the end of the war. Then, after five years of campaigning, after being promoted *Hauptmann* in the Austrian army, and after having collected under his command other Saxon *Pontoniers* (*Sous-lieutenant* Birnbaum, 3 *Korporals* and 5 *pontoniers*), he returned to Saxony.

The Miners or *Mineurskompagnie*

It is beyond of the aim of this work to explain how essential it could be, for any army, to have a company of miners when attacking or defending a

fortress. Dozens of books have been written on the science of fortification and siege warfare since Vauban published his *l'Attaque des Places* or Suriray de St Remy his *Memoires d'Artillerie*. Few periods of military history can have been more dominated by sieges then the years between 1680 and 1763. All the commanders found themselves involved in siege warfare. To take a fortress a nucleus of determined and expert miners was used to dig a gallery for the attacking infantry to reach the counterscarp wall from the glacis. They were also employed for mine and counter-mine warfare. The Saxon army made no exception and had a long tradition of miners.

The Saxon miners were at Posen in 1710, when the Swedes were pursued by the armies of the anti-Swedish coalition, and laid siege to Stralsund in 1711, for the first time. Then, from 12 July to 24 December 1715, the allies besieged the town again and eventually forced its surrender. The miners learned to operate side by side with the engineers and the artillerists.

At the siege of Stettin (Szczecin), the *Mineurskompagnie* was under *Lieutenant* Gilles Beauvie. The town surrendered on 28 September 1713. In 1714, we find one *Sergeant*, two *Korporals* and 12 men garrisoning Stolpen.

If the engineers became an independent branch of service, during the following period of peace, the Miners were integrated as a company of the field artillery like the Pontoniers. In 1717, the *Mineurskompanie* had only one *Sergeant*, one *Korporal* and six men.

In 1723, one *Sergeant*, one *Korporal* and one man were in Wittemberg.

As ordered on 22 September, in 1729 -1730 the company was reorganized:

1 *Kapitän*
1 *Premierlieutenant*
1 *Sous-lieutenant*
2 *Sergeanten*
4 *Korporals*
24 *Mineurs*
Total 32 men

Two officers were foreigners, the *Kapitän* was Nicolaus Mossus, coming from the Austrian service, and the *Premierlieutenant* was Johann Georg Rouvroy, from Luxembourg. The old miners of the company were promoted to NCOs and 22 new miners were recruited from the Saxon mountaineers.

During the summer of 1725, at the summer camp of Pillnitz, a mock attack against a bastion was prepared and on 19 June the miners practiced in mine warfare. The camp ended with a firework operated by the miners. In 1728, the company garrisoned Schandau (today Bad Schandau), then they were moved to Dresden. The personnel were expert in the use of explosives and sometimes they were required to blow up a charge in a mine as did a small detachment under *Sergeant* Corbeaux le Maimont, in an iron mine. Sometimes they were asked to direct civil workers to dig a gallery.

At the siege of Danzig in 1733, there were 2 NCOs, and 4 miners under *Premierlieutenant* von Rouvroy. They participated in the attack of the Fort of

Weichselmunde. After the war the company lost 1 *Korporal* and 18 miners and had:

1 *Kapitän*
1 *Premierlieutenant*
1 *Sous-lieutenant*
1 *Sergeant*
2 *Korporals*
6 *Mineurs*
Total 12 men

In the summer of 1741, Saxony mobilized. Two sappers and two additional miners increased the *etat* to 16 heads

The miners left Dresden for Prague with the pontoniers. The commander *Kapitän* Rouvroy, *Premierlieutenant* Bruchleder, one *Sergeant*, one *Korporal*, two *Zillerleute* (sappers or carpenters) and six *Mineurs* travelled in a wagon and a cart (Mineurkalesche). *Sous-lieutenant* Kraaz, one NCO and two miners remained in Saxony.

In 1743 the company had:

1 *Kapitän*
1 *Premierlieutenant*
1 *Sous-lieutenant*
1 *Sergeant*
2 *Korporals*
2 *Zimmerleute*
6 *Mineurs*

In 1744, the company sow little action and remained in Saxony. In 1745, after the defeat of Kesselsdorf, the company followed the pontoniers in Bohemia. In 1749, the company was reduced to:

1 *Kapitän*
1 *Premierlieutenant*
1 *Sous-lieutenant*
1 *Sergeant*
2 *Korporals*
6 *Mineurs*

In 1753 at Ubigau, they practiced mine warfare during the summer camp.

The company was trapped at Pirna. The Saxons surrendered according to the Capitulation of Lilienstein including *Oberstlieutenant* Rouvroy, *Premierlieutenant* Probst, *Premierlieutenant* Rouvroy, one *Sergeant*, two *Korporals*, and six men.

Uniforms

Until 1717, the Artillery Corps wore simple coats of undyed white greyish wool. Then, the Corps received medium green coats. The shade was chosen to differentiate the Saxon uniforms from the dark green Russian ones. In 1730, to the green coat was added a red collar, lapels, and cuffs. The waistcoat was of natural leather like the trousers. Buttons were of golden metal. For parades and summer, the troops wore white gaiters. During winter and on campaigns, they wore dark grey/black gaiters. See Plate H for further details.

2

Ingenieur- und Pionier-Korps

Ingenieurkorps

In 1631, the Saxon Elector August I had, under his direct command, a small number of specialized officers deputed to the construction, maintenance or assault of fortresses, and field-works. They were directed by a Chef. In 1681, after the creation of a standing army, under the rule of the Elector Johann Georg III some *Ingenieure* (Engineers) are recorded in the first Etat of the Army. In 1701, when the *Feldartillerie* (Field-Artillery Corps) was created, artillerists and engineers were merged. The following year, during the Great Northern War, under the rule of Augustus the Strong, the *Ingenieuroffiziere* unit (the Corps was official titled *Ingenieurskorps* only in 1716) was separated from the *Feldartillerie*. The unit reported directly to the general headquarters. This separation was at the time unique in the German states, where engineers, like the other technical troops (miners and pontoniers), remained under the command of the *Kommandanten* of the Artillery. In Prussia, under Friedrich Wilhem I, the engineers were established only in 1728.

One of the first officers remembered was Hans August Nimburg. He was a *Sous-lieutenant* in 1684. He entered the Saxon service in 1651 and in 1683 was at the Siege of Vienna. From 1695-96, he campaigned in Hungary. The first *Chef* was, in 1702, August Christoph von Wackerbarth.

In 1716 the *Ingenieuroffiziere* unit was officially titled *Ingenieurskorps*. The whole Corps consisted of:

- 1 *Generalmajor* (major-general)
- 1 *Oberst* also frequently spelt *Obrist* or *Oberster* (colonels)
- 3 *Oberstlieutenants* (lieutenant-colonels)
- 3 *Majore* (majors)
- 6 *Kapitäns* (captains)
- 5 *Ingenieurs* (engineers also called *Premier-lieutenante*)
- 5 *Konducteures* (conductors also called *Sous-lieutenante*)

Since 1712, some officers were only deputed to the construction and maintenance of fortresses: 1 *Oberlieutenant,* 1 *Ingenieur* and 2 *Konducteurs*.

Von Wackerbarth stressed the importance for the army of a well-trained and organized *Ingenieurskorps*. Prepared and motivated officers were expensive to educate and scarce in number. A consistent problem in Saxony was the poor economic prospects of such officers. They were poorly-paid, and a relevant consequence was a constant demand to leave the Saxon service to seek for a more remunerative service elsewhere. An example was *Oberst* von Schmettau who, in 1715, left Saxony and entered the Imperial service. Another was *Major* Monti, an ex-Hessian officer, who was appointed *Kapitän* in Saxon service in 1713 and *Major* in 1715 but left in 1717, to enter the Venetian service. The problem also concerned the low ranked officers. For example, *Premier-lieutenants Ingenieur* Silber and *Ingenieur* Epschelwitz entered in 1717 the Imperial service, and *Ingenieur* Wilster (a former *Kapitän* of the Danish army) chose to go back to Denmark.

Thanks to Wackerbarth, the treatment was improved. An *Oberlieutnant* received 80 talers per month in wartime and 50 talers in peacetime. A *Major* respectively, 50/40, a *Kapitän* 40/30, an *Ingenieur or Premier-lieutenant* 30/20, and a *Konduktor* or *Sous-lieutnant* 20/15. The measure had some effects. Saxony started attracting foreign officers. In 1728, Johann Gottlob von Wilster returned from Denmark and re-entered the Saxon service as *Kommandant* of the artillery battalion. Wilster remained in Saxony and was successively appointed *Generallieutenant* on 23 November 1745, and *General der Infanterie* on 1 March 1754. He died on 21 April 1796.

In 1730, to Corps was an *elite* unit, highly regarded by the King-Elector himself, which was commanded by a *Generalleutnant.* The *Ingenieurskorps* was augmented to 44 men:

- 1 *Generalleutnant* (lieutenant-general)
- 3 *Oberste* or *Obristen* (both the terms were equivalent for the rank of colonel)
- 3 *Oberstlieutenante* (lieutenant-colonels)
- 4 *Majors* (majors)
- 13 *Kapitäns* (captains)
- 15 *Ingenieure* (engineers) *or Premier-lieutenante or Lieutnante* (all the terms were commonly in use)
- 5 *Kondukteures* (conductors) or *Sous-lieutenante* (both the terms were in use)

The service of the engineers was differentiated in respect of the duties of the other officers. The study of technical matters was favoured when the officers were left free from other services. During the peaceful period 1717-1733, the existence of the Engineers Corps was all but peaceful. The work was instead endless. Royal requests for new projects and work for civil and military architects were barely limited. As far the military constructions were concerned, since 1720, the *Ober-Militar-Baukommission* was raised for this pupose. Some officers were posted in Poland where the new King-Elector, fond of arts and architecture, built for himself and the Polish noblemen a series of splendid palaces. Officers as Johann Daniel von Jauch and Carl Friedrich von Pöppelmann (not to be confused with the civil architect

Matthäus Daniel Pöppelmann) spent most of their life in Warsaw, having two parallel military careers.

Dresden itself was a site of perpetual construction of buildings, not only for maintenance of the series of bastions built in 1721 but also for new buildings. In the Dresden *Neustadt*, new barracks for an infantry regiment were built between 1732-1734 by 2,000 daily workers. On 5 May 1734, de Bodt started the construction, according to the new defensive strategies, of an external ring of 14 new detached bastions around the city.

A team of an *Ingenieur-Kapitän*, two *Premier-Lieutenants*, was posted in the capital and worked ceaselessly, assisted by clerks and highly specialised personnel consisting of: one *Schanzbauschreiber*, one *Festungbauschreiber-adjunkt*, one *Zimmermeister*, one *Maurermeister*, one *Holzhausseher*, one *Wallmeister*, two *Wallsesser*, one *Inventionsmuller*.

Between 1715 and 1717 the *Kapitän* von Faesch built for the *Feldmarschall* Count von Flemming the *Japanischen Palais*. The building was extended from 1729 until 1731 by Jean de Bodt, the civil architects Matthäus Daniel Pöppelmann, and the master builder Zacharias Longuelune (born in Paris in 1669, worked in Berlin and Potsdam for Friedrich I of Prussia, and in 1713 became the Saxon *Oberlandbaumeister* (Senior State Architect). Augustus the Strong intended, after the death of von Flemming, to use the palace to store his extraordinary collection of Japanese porcelain (now part of the Dresden Porcelain Collection). The Sovereign's death changed everything and the building, an example in its style, was never used for this purpose.

The 'Palais Wackerbarth', lost by bombing in the Second World War, was built in 1728 for von Wackerbarth in the Dresden *Neustadt*. Conceived as a Riding School or *Ritterakademie* by Johann Christoph Knöffel and the talented *Kapitän* von Krubsatius and the four *Lieutenants* von Grodemez, de la Cacherie, Herrmann and le Bert, it became the barrack or *Kadettenhaus* of the *Adeligekadetten Korps*. A new Arsenal or *Zeughaus* in the Dresden Neustadt was planned by Augustus the Strong in 1711 und Zacharias Longuelune. Started in 1725, the works were halted in 1731 and never completed.

The Royal residences too required maintenance and implements like the *Jagdschloss* of Hubertusburg built starting from 1721 (the so-called 'Saxon Versailles', known for the signing of the 1763 Treaty of Hubertusburg that ended the war between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony). The first hunting castle was the work of *Oberst* von Naumann and was built by four infantry companies and 700 civil workers in only three years. The residence was then re-designed and re-built, from 1733 to 1752, by *Oberlandesbaumeister* Johann Christoph Knöffel. Another fabulous summer residence was at Pillnitz on the Elbe just north of Dresden.

Engineers found the time for writing, Jean de Bodt wrote a manuscript: *Essai de fortification ou nouvelle methode de fortifier les places. Oberstleutenant* Faesch, teacher of mathematic of the cadets, wrote *Kriegs-ingenieur- und Artillerie-Lexikon* and a *Dictionnair des Ingenieurs* in 1723. In 1728, Johann Christoph Glaser, a *Kapitän*, also teacher of the cadets, published in Halle his last work before dying in 1733: *Vernunstige Gedanken von der Kriegsbaukunst.*

The greatest efforts were dedicated to the existing fortresses of Wittemberg, Pleissenburg, Königstein, Sonnenstein, Stolpen, Torgau, Senftenberg, and Freiberg. The expenses were staggering. Wittemberg alone costed 15,200 talers for repairs and a further 2,000 talers per year for maintenance. The seven remaining fortresses needed a total of 10,000 talers per year for maintenance only. The Königstein Fortress was by far the most liked by Friedrich August II and his father before him, even if its actual military significance remained rather marginal. It was one of the largest hilltops fortifications in Europe. In 1734, de Bodt extensively re-worked the defences of the place. The barracks were designed for hosting 1,000 men. New storehouses for black powder and food were added. In the years 1735-1738 were stationed in the fortress: *Major* von Erndel, three *Kapitäns*, two *Ingenieurs* and one *Konducteur*. The work progressed under the supervision of *Oberstlietenant* von Furstenhoff.

The engineers were also required to map the borders like when between December 1733 and the summer of 1734, four officers under Major von Faesch wandered the regions of *Nieder-* and *Oberlausitz* to map the Austrian border.

In 1725, the Saxon army, still under re-organization, gathered for the first time at Pillnitz, not far from Dresden, for a summer camp. A mock siege was simulated including an enemy counter-attack. The engineers built a bastion as a target for the infantry assault. The infantry practised digging trenches and parallels. On 22 June 1725, the manoeuvres ended with a gun volley celebrating a victory and the night was enlightened by fireworks.

The *lustlager* of 1730 at Zeithein was something different. Its preparations started in June 1729. The engineers spotted a great rectangle of plain terrain on the right bank of the Elbe River between Zeithein and Muhlberg. The *Oberlieutenant* and *Generaladjutant* Popelmann delimited the area. Furstenhoff built the camp. Forty wells were drilled (some 15 meters deep). In Mühlberg/Elbe and Belgern (today Belgern-Schildau) field-hospitals were established; in Moritz, the *Generalkommissariat* headquarters, the principal depot and a secondary depot. The Royal headquarters was in Radowitz. The headquarters of the *General-Feldmarschall* von Wackerbarth were in Zaithein. The post-service was in Glaubiss.

When the Saxon army mobilized for the War of the Polish Succession, two corps were formed, the first under von Weissenfels had the following engineers: *Major* von Erndel, *Kapitane* Naumann and Grodemetz, *Ingenieur* de la Cacherie, and *Ingenieur* Hermann, *Kondukteur* Neumann, and *Kondukteur* le Bert. The second or Reserve Corps under von Baudissin and the Headquarter *Stabcommando* had; as *Generalquartiermeisterlieutenant* the *Oberstlieutenant* Fürstenhoff, *Major* Ulbrecht, *Kapitane* Krubsatzius, Kunau, Wildner, *Ingenieure* Francke jr., Hoffmann, Pfund senior, *Kondukteure* Engelschallmuller and Grawert

During the War of the Austrian Succession in 1742, an *Ingenieurakademie* (Academy) was created to prepare future officers of the corps. It was merged with the *Artillerieakademie* only in 1816.

In 1743, the corps was divided in two brigades, designed as: *Hausbrigade* (Home-brigade) specialized in the maintenance and construction of military

and civil buildings and fortification (like the Fortress of Torgau); and the *Feldbrigade* (Field-brigade) assigned to field service on campaign (camp construction, field defences, siege warfare, and to the production of maps).

In 1745, at the end of the Second Silesian War, the corps suffered a reduction. In October 1756, when the Saxon army surrendered at Pirna, the corps was disbanded. Officers were sent home and NCOs entered the Prussian service. A single *Festungsingenieur* (fortress engineer) and a lieutenant remained in Saxon service at Königstein which had been declared neutral.

Chef

1702. The first *Chef der Ingenieuroffiziere* was *August Christoph von Wackerbarth.* In 1679, he was a page of the Danish Princess Wihlelmine Ernestine. Then, he moved to Heidelberg in the Palatinate. In 1685, he entered the Saxon service. Well accepted in Saxony, he received, thanks to the Elector Johann Georg III, a complete military education and also made a Grand Tour of Europe. In 1691, he took the field against France in the War of the Palatinate Succession. In 1695 he made the 'great campaign' against the Ottoman Turks. In 1702, he was, as *Oberst,* commissioned *Chef der Ingenieuroffiziere,* under Augustus the Strong. In 1702 and 1703, he fought against France and Bavaria. He was required by Kaiser Joseph I as *Kommandanten* of the Hagenau Fortress. In 1707, he served on the Rhine under Prince Eugene of Savoy. In 1708/1709 as *Generallieutenant,* he went in Flanders. In 1709, he was appointed *General der Infanterie*. In 1710, he became member of the *Geheim Rat* (Secret Council) and *Kabinettminister.* In 1718, he was appointed *Gouverneur* of Dresden and *Bauminister* (minister of construction). He was finally appointed *General en Chef* of the army in 1728, and *Generalfeldmarschal* after von Flemming's death. He headed the parade of the entirely reorganized and equipped Saxon army in front of the King-Elector, at the *Lustlager* in Zeithain in the summer camp of 1730. In 1733, he was still in command during the early phase of the War of the Polish Succession but, his health deteriorating, he left the command to von Weissenfels. He retired in Dresden where, on 14 August 1734, aged 72, he died.

1706. When von Wackerbarth was appointed *Land-und Hauszeugmeister* in 1705, the *Generalquartiermeister* von Grawert was appointed Chef of the *Ingenieurkorps*. He was commissioned *Sous-lieutenant* of the Engineers in 1690 and he rose to the rank of *Lieutenant* in 1699, he was *Generalquartiermeisterliutenant* in 1700, and *Kapitän* in the same year. In 1706, he was *Major* and the second *Kommandant der Ingenieurs* in the Saxon Engineers history. He served as *Generalquartiermeister.* He was appointed *Oberst* in 1710, and finally *Generalmajor* in 1716. As *Generalmajor,* von Grawert was appointed *Chef des Ingenieurscorps* in 1716, a position he maintained until he died, in 1724.

1724. Friedrich Gosander, known as *Generallieutnant* von Gothe, succeded von Grawert. Von Gothe was born in Sweden, and had served in

Brandenburg, Italy, and France. In 1699, when in Prussian service, ranking as *Kapitän*, he was commissioned *Hofarchitetten* (architect of the court); in 1702 Prussian *Generalquartiermeisterlieutnant* and *Baudirektor*; and in 1705, Prussian *Oberst. H*e worked from 1706 until 1713 to the building of the *Berliner Schlossbau;* in 1713, he went as *Generalmajor* in Swedish service. He was taken prisoner at the Siege of Straslund in 1715, and retired at Frankfurt am Main until 22 March 1723, when he entered, retaining his rank of *Generalmajor*, the Saxon service. In 1724, he was appointed *Chef des Ingenierkorps*. He died in 1728.

1728. Jean de Bodt succeeded von Gothe. He was born in Paris but started his military career in Holland. He served in 1690 as artillery captain and engineer. After the campaign of Flanders, he moved to England where he served in London, as Engineer of the Tower. In 1698, he moved to Brandenburg where he was appointed *Hofbaumeister* by the Elector Friedrich III. He built in Berlin the Arsenal or *Zeughaus*, today site of the *Deutsch Historische Museum*, and in Potsdam the so-called *Potsdamer Stadtschloss* (City Palace), the winter residence of the margraves and electors of Brandenburg, later kings in Prussia. In 1704, he was appointed brigadier and first engineer; in 1715, *Generalmajor;* and in 1719, *Kommandant* of the Fortress of Wesel. In 1728, he entered the Saxon service and on 13 October, was appointed *Generallieutnant* and *Chef des Ingenieurskorps* and *Direktor der Fortifikations- und Militärgebäude*. On 11 October 1734, *Kommandanten der Neustadt* (Dresden); and on 16 March 1741, *General der Infanterie*. He died at Dresden on 3 January 1745.

1745. *Generallieutenant* Johann Georg Maximilian von Fürstenhoff (ennobled in 1741) succeeded de Bodt. He was born in Dresden in 1686, an illegitimate son of the Elector Johann Georg III. He was educated to become an engineer. Enlisted in 1709 as *Konducteur* in the *Ingenieurkorps*. In 1712, he was *Ingenieur*; in 1714, *Kapitän*, and in 1716, *Major* and teacher of warfare for the Kadettenkorps. In 1725, he was commissioned *Oberstlieutenant* and in 1734, *Oberst* and served as *Generalquartiermeister der armee* during the War of the Polish Succession. In 1741, he was appointed *Generalmajor* and served during the Silesian Wars. He commanded the Feldbrigade from 1743 and was appointed *Generallieutenant* in 1745, the Chef- of the *Ingenieurskorps*. In 1746, he was appointed *Kommandantur* of Königstein. He died on service on 15 July 1753.

1753. The oldest officer of the *Ingenieurkorps* upon the death of von Fürstenhoff was *Generalmajor* Christian Friedrich Erndel. His health was poor and limited his service on the field. On 28 September, Rutowsky personally appointed as Chef of the *Ingenieurkorps* the *Generalquartiermeister* Freiherr (Baron) Georg Karl von Dyherrn, (also spelt Dyhrrn or Dyhern). Baron von Dyherren was born in 13 April 1710 from a Silesian family and started his career in the CR Kronprinz; *Rittermeister* in 1732, *Major* in 1738 *Major*, and *Oberstlieutenant* in 1741. In 1745, he was in command of CLR von Rutowsky and the following year he was appointed *Generalquartiermeister*. In 1752, he was appointed *Generalmajor* and *Chef- of the Ingenieurkorps* and *Direktor der Fortifikations-und Militärgebäude*. At Pirna, he played an important role until the surrender. In 1757, he was appointed *Generallieutenant* and, in Hungary,

re-organized the *Revertenten* from the Prussian service. The following year, he was acting as division commander in the Saxon Corps in French service under Prinz Xaver. On 18 April 1759, at the Battle of Bergen he was struck by a cannonball and severely wounded. He died the following 25 April in Frankfurt am Main.

1759. At the death of von Dyherrn, *Generalmajor* Johann Samuel Wilhelm von Geher replaced him *ad interim*. On 6 December 1759, he was officially appointed *Kommandanten* of the *Ingenieurkorps* and, as Dyherrn before him, also *Direktor der Fortifikations- und Militärgebäude* (also commonly referred as *Festungs und Militärgebäude*). His name was on a list of the personnel of the Engineers Corps sent by Rutowski to Warsaw on 19 December 1760 for due payments. He was to receive, at that moment, 5,600 talers. He had started his career in the IR Erste Garde. He was appointed *Lieutenant* in 1727, *Kapitän* in 1732, *Major* in 1741, and *Oberst* in 1746. He had fought in all the campaigns and served as *Generalquartiermeisterlieutenant* during the Silesian Wars. In 1749, he joined the *Ingenieurskorps* and in 1753 he was in command of the Land- at first and then, of the Feldbrigade. In the following years, he was in command of the Fortress of Königstein where he died on 23 November 1768.

Another notable engineer was Joachim Daniel von Jauch (22 March 1688 – 3 May 1754). a German architect who supervised the baroque development of the city of Warsaw. Joachim Daniel von Jauch was born into the Jauch family in Güstrow, Germany, on 22 March 1688 as the youngest of 14 children. Until 1704 von Jauch undertook military service for the States-General of the Netherlands and served under Kings Augustus II and Augustus III of Poland in the Saxon as well as the Polish armies. He was elevated to Electoral Saxon *Lieutenant* (1705), Electoral Saxon *Kapitän* in the engineer corps (1714), Royal Polish captain in the Royal Polish artillery regiment (1717) and Royal Polish major and Electoral Saxon *Major* (both 1720). Meanwhile, he was also a civilian engineer and baroque architect for the Kings. He was appointed inspector for the street lighting of the city of Dresden in 1705 and authorized representative of the king for Poland in architectural matters (1715). In 1720 von Jauch married Eva Maria Münnich, said to be the daughter of Burkhard Christoph von Münnich, his predecessor as superintendent of the Saxon building authority.

Between 1729 and 1730, he modified the Ujazdow Palace and erected the alley of the Ujazdow Palace in Warsaw. He was responsible for the 1726 rebuilding of the 'Blue Palace' at the Saxon Garden and for the design of the hall of the Polish Parliament in the Sapieha Palace. In 1727, he prepared a draft for the church of the Boni Fratelli in Warsaw and, in 1729, began work to build the Casimirs Barracks in Warsaw. Von Jauch was ennobled in 1730. He added a large festival room to his palace at Solec where he received the king. The golden years of his architectural career were from 1735 on with the erection of the Lubomirski Palace. The chapel of the Saxon Palace was built in the same year. The erection of the theatre in the royal palace at Warsaw (1736), and the building of the crypt for King Augustus II of Poland in the Capuchin Church at Warsaw (1736–1738) led to his receipt of the title of governor of the Saxonian building authority in Poland (1736). This work was followed by

a commission to rebuild the Kazimierzowski Palace to a rococo design with co-architect Johann Sigmund Deybel (1737– 39), the 1738 erection of postal buildings (Postpalais) at Dąbrowa and Boguszyce in Poland, on the royal road between Dresden and Warsaw, and in 1745 construction of the portal of the Saxon Palace. In his parallel military career, he rose to Electoral Saxonian *Oberstleutnant* (1725), Royal Polish *Oberstleutnant* (1729) and Royal Polish *Oberst* (1736). Joachim Daniel von Jauch died in Warsaw on 3 May 1754. Between 1754 and 1759, the Brühl Palace in Warsaw was rebuilt after the designs by von Jauch and Johann Friedrich Knöbel.

Uniforms

The Engineers wore uniform of the same cut as the artillery. The field of the coat was medium green with red facing colour on collar, lapels and cuffs. The buttons were of silver metal. See Plate G for further details.

3

The Saxon Infantry 1733-1763

Organization

The Saxon infantry underwent a series of transformations between 1717 and 1730. The most notable change was the nationality of the troops. The number of foreigners progressively decreased according the King-Elector's wishes, to a mere 11 percent (See Appendix I). The Saxon soldier was now a national volunteer and received a regular pay. A recruit received from the recruiting party four talers to enlist. The age ranged between 20 and 40 years. The recruits enlisted for six or nine years.

On 9 March 1729, the army's commander-in-chief von Wackerbarth reported that the army needed 4,000 recruits. At the end of the year, the infantrymen were completely newly dressed, reequipped, and rearmed. Out of the total of 3,940 men enrolled, 554 went to the cavalry and 3,386 to the infantry (IR Erste Garde received 266 recruits, IR Zweite Garde 188, IR Kronprinz 275, IR Weissenfels 280, IR Marche 434, IR Loewendahl 328, IR Wilcke 325, IR Gotha 284, IR Boehn 302, IR Caila 327, II/Weimar 353, Fusiliers 24). The new infantry paraded at Zeithain during the summer of 1730.

Organization of the infantry regiment 1732

The structure of the Infantry regiment was until 1 July 1732:

Stab/Command

1 *Oberst* also spelt *Oberster*	1 *Auditeur* (*Gerichtsoffizier*)
1 *Oberstlieutenant*	1 *Feldscher*
2 *Major*	8 *Hautboisten*
1 *Regimentsquartiermeister*	1 *Profoss*
2 *Adjutanten*	1 *Knecht*
Grenadierkompanie:	
1 *Kapitän*	2 *Souslieutenant*
1 *Premierlieutenant*	4 *Querpfeiffer*
	Total 27 men

Each of the eight companies had:

1 *Kapitän*	7 *Korporal* (1 Grenadier *Korporal*)
1 *Premierlieutenant*	3 *Tambour*
1 *Souslieutenant*	16 *Grenadier*
1 *Fahnrich*	6 *Gefreiter*
3 *Sergeanten*	2 *Zimmerleute*
1 *Gefreitenkorporal*	126 *Musketiere*
1 *Fourier*	Total 170 men
1 *Feldscher*	

The Grenadierkompanie was then structured like the other companies:

1 *Kapitän*	4 *Querpfeifer*
2 *Souslieutenant*	2 *Zimmermann*
3 *Sergeant*	128 *Grenadier*
8 *Korporal*	Total 144 men

The structure of the infantry regiment changed on 1 July 1732:

Stab/Command

1 *Oberst*	1 *Arzt (Stabfeldscher*)
1 *Oberstlieutenant*	1 *Geistlicher*
2 *Major*	1 *Regimentsquartiermeister*
1 *Adjutant*	13 other ranks (*Unterstab*)
	Total 21 men

Each of the 12 companies had:

1 *Kapitän*	5 *Korporal* (1 *Grenadierkorporal*)
1 *Premierlieutenant*	4 *Gefreiter*
2 *Souslieutenant*	2 *Tambour*
1 *Gefreitenkorporal*	1 *Zimmermann*
1 *Fourier*	11 *Grenadier*
1 *Feldscher*	88 *Musketier*
	Total 120 men

The *Frei-Grenadier-Kompagnien* had:

1 *Kapitän*	4 *Tambour*
1 *aggregierte Kapitän*	4 *Pfeifer*
1 *Premierleutenant*	6 *Gefreiter*
2 *Souslieutenant*	2 *Zimmermann*
4 *Sergeant*	124 *Grenadier*
1 *Fourier*	1 *Steckenknecht*
1 *Feldscher*	Total: 152 men

The Leibgrenadiergarde had a special structure, as it was a 2-battalion unit. A battalion was of six companies, but the regiment could also be organized in three battalions of four companies:

Stab/Command:

1 Oberst	1 *Auditeur*
2 *Oberstlieutenant*	1 *Regimentfeldscher*
2 *Major*	16 *Hautboist*
1 *Regimentsquartiermeister*	1 *Regimentstambour*
2 *Adjutanten*	1 *Regimentsknecht*
	Total:28 men

Each of the 12 companies had:

1 *Kapitän*	1 NCO *Kapitan des Armes (Unterfuehrer)*
1 *Premierleutnant*	6 *Korporal*
2 *Souslieutenant*	3 *Tambour*
3 *Sergeant*	1 *Querpfeifer*
1 *Fahnenjunker*	2 *Zimmermann*
1 *Fourier*	100 *Grenadier*
1 *Feldscher*	Total 123 men

In 1733, Augustus the Strong died and Friedrich August inherited an army of 30,000 men (See order of battle 1, Appendix VI). The infantry, backbone of the army, was soon involved in the War of Polish Succession) that was fought in Poland and on the Rhine (See orders of battle 2 and 3, Appendix VI).

The Saxon Auxiliary Corps during the Austro-Turkish Campaign of 1737

On 21 July 1718, the Treaty of Passarowitz (present-day Požarevac) was signed between the Ottoman Empire under the rule of Ahmed III (1717-1730) on one side and the Habsburg Monarchy and the Republic of Venice on the other. The Ottomans had prevailed against Venice in Greece and Crete (Ottoman–Venetian War), but had been defeated at Petrovaradin (1716) by the Austrian troops of Prince Eugene of Savoy By this treaty, the Ottoman Empire lost the Banat and south-eastern Syrmia, a fertile region which lies between the Danube and Sava rivers (central part of present-day Serbia from Belgrade to south of Kruševac), a tiny strip of northern Bosnia and Lesser Wallachia to Austria. The Habsburg restored their administration over much of the territories they had temporarily occupied during the Great Turkish War (1688-1690). The Habsburg crown land known as the Banat of Temeswar was established as was the Kingdom of Serbia.

In 1735 the Russo-Turkish War started, between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, and the Russians invaded Crimea. The *casus belli* was the raids of Tatars. Russia asked Austria for the opening of a second front (Russia and Austria having forged an alliance after the Treaty of Vienna, 1726). The two powers supported each other during the War of Polish Succession. Austria, eager for Bosnia (hoping to reach the Adriatic Sea) and the Serbian territories, accepted. It was believed that Ottoman Empire, considered to be in decadence, could be easily defeated. Crimean khans failed to defend their territories and repel the Russian invasion in 1736.

However, 1737 and the following period were notable plague years and all sides of the conflict were crippled by disease. The Crimean campaign of 1736 ended in Russian withdrawal into Ukraine, after an estimated 30,000 losses, only 2,000 of which were lost to war-related causes. Some 28,000 had died from disease, hunger and famine. The Ottoman army was considered outdated for modern warfare but facts demonstrated that to underestimate the enemy cost the Hapsburg Empire Dearly in terms of loss of territories, money, and prestige.

The Austrian strategic plan was a three-pronged attack to occupy Banja Luka in Bosnia, capture Vidin, a port town on the south bank of the Danube (today in Bulgaria) and fight the Turks in Transylvania. This plan was changed by the Aulic Counsel in Vienna without the advice of the commander in the field. Niš was to be attacked first, instead of Vidin. This change caused a disarray in the supply of provisions. The Austrian army of 1737 was in a bad shape after the unsuccessful campaigns in Italy but was still a notable force to be reckoned with. The army mobilized under Charles de Lorraine and *Feldmarschall* von Seckendorf counted 249 squadrons, 90 battalions, and 71 grenadier companies. The Danube Fleet, under Admiral Pallavicini and Vice-admiral Chevalier de Merville counted 8 vessels; *St. François* (40 guns), *St. Therese* (30), six other vessels (22), and six galleys with 2,400 sailors and 1,000 Slavonic and Wallachian rowers.

As an ally of the Holy Roman Empire the Elector of Saxony was required to send an auxiliary contingent. Like 20 years before, under Prince Eugene, Saxony mobilized. The corps, destined to join the Austrians in Belgrade counted 7,894 men; Staff and Commissariat train (60 men), three horse regiments (CR Koeniglicher Prinz, CR Pflugk, and CR von Wenediger, for a total of 1,107 horsemen), two dragoon regiments (DR Chevalier de Saxe and DR von Leipziger, for a total of 754); four infantry regiments (IR von Sulkowsky, IR Weissenfels, IR Harthausen, and FR von Rochow, for a total of 5,788 men). The artillery company had 185 men with 8 × 3-pdrs. The overall commander of the Corps was *Generallieutenant* von Sulkowsky, and second in command was *Generallieutenant* von Friesen. They were joined in Serbia by *Generallieutenant* Rutowsky, *Generalmjaor* von Criegern and *Generalmjaor* von Jasmund. Compared to the grand total of the Austrian army deployment of 122,514 men, the fleet and the irregular light troops excluded, the Saxons could be considered a small number, but they were attached to Seckendorff's Austrian corps of less than 30,000 men. This corps was suffering heavily from the plague, and these reinforcements were much needed.

The Saxon Auxiliary Corps left homeland at mid-May 1737 for Trenčín, a town in western Slovakia on the Váh River, near the Czech border. Only the IR Harthausen, FR von Rochow, the guns and the artillery company were ferried by river to Zemun (close to Belgrade). However, due to the lack of transports vessels, the main corps was directed to Belgrade on foot. The cavalry arrived to Zemun (north of Belgrade) on 23 July. IR von Rochow arrived at the beginning of August, and the other regiments a month later, after four long months of marches. As noted above, the original campaign plan has been modified by will of the Aulic Council in Vienna. The Austrian

army moved first to Niš, 50 miles inside the enemy territories, instead to target Vidin (Bulgaria) on the Danube.

The Austrian long march from Belgrade to Niš, in a barren land with scarce food and drinking water, in hot weather interrupted by heavy showers, was a nightmare for the attackers. The troops became soon exhausted, and diseases spread out. Up to 20 men died or were reported unfit for service daily. Luckily enough Niš surrendered without resistance. After the surrender, the Austrian divided their forces. The Ottoman resistance and reaction capability had been severely underestimated. The Turkish forces initially retired then, gathered rapidly and commenced to attack the Austrian isolated outposts.

Notwithstanding the enemy reaction, von Seckendorf and Charles of Lorraine headed to Niš, leaving only a light screen of troops behind them. The Saxon regiments Harthausen, Rochow, the artillery and the cavalry regiments were immediately despatched to the Timok river after their arrival and attached to Khevenhüller's vanguard on the Timok line.

Since 1 August 1737, the recently appointed *Feldmarschall* Ludwig Andreas Khevenhüller, Graf von Aichelberg-Frankenburg (30 November 1683 – 26 January 1744) after the long march to Nis, was ordered to move with six horse regiments, 100 hussars, 20 companies of grenadiers and four field-guns to Vidin. The objective was the capture of Vidin in Romania which had an estimated garrison of 3,000-4,000 Turks (1,000 infantrymen and 2,000 Spahis). The town on the Danube River received on 29 July two barges of ammunition and food and was determined to resist. *Basha* Bonneval (a French general converted to Islam) with an army of 40,000 men was approaching determined to rescue Vidin. On 5 August Charles of Lorraine, escorted by 200 horsemen, reached Khevenhüller's camp but soon became ill and was forced to leave for Vienna.

A musketeer of the IR Harthausen in 1735. The facing colour of the unit on lapels, cuffs, and turnbacks was coffee brown. Note how the waistcoat was in the facing colour and the coat was still collarless. (Artwork by Franco Saudelli)

On 9 August, Khevenhüller crossed with his vanguard the defile of Brza Palanka. It was an easily defendable tract of road comprised between a vertical cliff and the Danube waters. He was not far from Vidin. The food promised by Mr Harruker (*Intendent-General des Vivres*) was not there as promised and the Austrians moved forcibly north towards Orsova on the north bank of the Danube River to find food. The unusual indulgence showed by von Seckendorff with Harrucker in this occasion, aroused suspicion about possible collusion.

On 9 August, the main Austrian army was at five km north from Nis. Khevenhüller received the new of the surrender of Nis on 12 August. A garrison under the Governor-General Doxat was left in town.

From his camp on the bank of the Danube, Khevenhüller sent a first summons to Vidin.

Pallavicini, commander of the Danube fleet, promised to send two 22-guns vessels in support (the *St. Charles* and *St. Elisabeth*), but they were still not ready to sail. The Turks gained time, and it took three days to give a negative answer to the summons.

The regular siege required a blockade of the town, more men, and the digging of a circumvallation. A first detachment of reinforcements left Niš area on 17 August under *Generalmajor* Sternthal (three battalions, with the artillery park). For reasons hard to understand, Sternthal took the wrong way to Vidin via Kula. After a long march he arrived on a vast plain just in front of the town and in view of the enemy. The general was stunned because he could not see Khevenhüller's camp. He spent the night in an exposed position. The Turks were also surprised and probably supposing to see the vanguard of the main Austrian army, did not attack. Luckily enough, Khevenhüller was able to send in help at dawn a strong detachment of cavalry.

The Saxons were arriving, part ferried on the Danube and part on foot. On 19 August, the Governor of Belgrade, Marulli, following a series of reports about the gathering of enemy forces, asked to Seckendorf for reinforcement. Seckendorf denied any help but granted Marulli the permission to keep IR Sulkowsky and IR Weissenfel as garrison.

On 25 August, eight horse regiments of the Khevenhüller's force stumbled onto the enemy not far from Vidin. Officially the Austrians were in search of food and fresh water when they were involved in this first affair on the Timok. Their advance was halted near a bridge by an enemy ambush. The Turks were master of the area and they attacked the column during the crossing of a swampy area. The Austrians disengaged but losses were severe.

The Ottoman forces were closing in and since 10 August they had started working on a redoubt at Pristol. They were clearly preparing a bridgehead. The Austrian vessels, even if not perfectly equipped, were arriving. Khevenhüller was openly criticized by Charles of Lorraine for his action on the Timok River. If his intent was to storm Vidin directly why had he not used his grenadiers? If this was his plan, why did he not retreat when the enemy retreated, instead of resuming the attack? The Austrian forces under Graf von Wallis on the other bank of the Danube were monitoring the Ottoman activities. Scouts reported that Vidin received 3,000 reinforcements, on 21 August. At the end of August, the strategic situation was deteriorating rapidly.

The first prong of the Austrian attack had failed on 4 August when the Austrian forces were beaten at Banja Luka and forced to retreat by Hekimoğlu Ali Pasha. He was son of a Venetian doctor converted to Islam, and without help from Constantinople gathered enough forces to beat the aggressors. After the defeat of Banja Luka, Seckendorf remained in front of Niš until mid-August then supported Khevenhüller on the Timok river. When Seckendorf started retreating, Khevenhüller's positions were now exposed and he risked an encirclement.

On 1 September 1737, the Saxon cavalry joined Khevenhüller. *Oberst* von Harthausen with the artillery arrived too but it was too late. The plan to take Vidin was now no longer feasible.

The Austro-Saxon forces near Vidin had to retreat and started moving, leaving to the Auxiliary Corps the honours of being the rear-guard.

On 22 September, an outpost on the Danube close to the mouth of the Timok River sounded the alarm. The *Generalmajor* Loewenwald and *Oberst* Rochow left the camp with a detachment to verify what was going on. A soldier reported enemy boats approaching and a corporal confirmed the news. However, the NCO in command of the outpost was sceptical and explained huge aquatic birds (storks – called *Nimmersatt*, or insatiable) could be mistakenly taken for boats. The force returned to camp and reported to Khevenhüller about the birds. The soldiers marched in the darkness and they were nervous. During the march another alert increased the confusion. At dawn, the troops were inside the camp.

An enemy party had effectively landed and, hidden in the bushes, avoided to be spotted. Then, the enemy attacked several outposts by surprise. The sentinels were killed by musket-shots or, if captured, were beheaded right in front of the camp guards to spread fear and shock among the Saxons.

Khevenhüller was retreating north. He proposed to Rutowsky to leave alone, heading toward Maidanpek. Rutowsky refused to abandon the army and traced the itinerary to follow.

The first intention was to march by Stubik, Majdanpek, Neresnica, Kucevo, Misljenovac, Pozarevac, and reach Belgrade but the enemy severed the line of retreat. The Saxons headed to Orsova on the Danube. The camp area was chaotic, and malaria was taking its toll. The Saxon artillery company was severely affected and two musketeers per company received instruction on how to man the *Geschwindstücken* recently assigned as field-pieces.

At this points the Turks had launched a bridge across the mouth of the Timok River and begun the attack. During the night the fires of the enemy were visible in the distance on the hills.

The Saxons under Rutowsky had to move to avoid being trapped. On 27 September, the wagons of the FR von Rochow and IR von Harthausen, carrying the equipment and the soldiers unable to walk, were ready to leave. The order to leave was given at 6:00 a.m. During the afternoon the Saxon cavalry received the order to mount and the infantry was called to the colours. The next morning 28 September, Admiral Pallavicini was scouting the area when, at the mouth of the Timok, he was targeted by enemy fire. The reconnaissance party withdrew toward the camp.

The firing in the distance was heard causing a general alarm in the camp. *Oberstlieutenant* du Four with the picket of Saxon cavalry and *Oberst* Helfreich with the Saxon infantry moved immediately off. The order was to attack and destroy the enemy bridge. The enemy was under heavy cover and hidden by the terrain. The attack was halted after the burning of part of the bridge, then the Saxons retreated for fear of an encirclement. A messenger informed Khevenhüller and he immediately despatched FR von Rochow to support Helfreich. The regiment moved fast on and met some stragglers shouting that the enemy was coming. The regiment continued to advance until it met the pickets in full retreat, it then halted.

A defensive position was prepared. The pickets and some militiamen were reorganized. Another messenger was sent to inform Khevenhüller. The DR Chevalier de Saxe and the FR von Rochow were on the left wing when the enemy closed at only 500 paces. The Saxons were ready for fighting and the guns opened fire. The Ottoman columns were encircling the front and the left wing of the army. The now-empty camp was stormed. For half an hour the Turks closed in, the canister fire opening gaps in their packed ranks. The gunners' work sped up and the rate of fire increased thanks to the Obmaus device. The dead enemies piled up, but the Saxons too were suffering.

The Turks retreated and for a couple of hours they remained nearby but out of range. The Austrians were retreating and finally also the FR von Rochow received the order to retreat. After the fight the men were tired, and they had received no food. The enemy had sacked the camp and looted the wagons. All the drivers, the wounded and the diseased had been killed. The gallant affair on the Timok lasted from 9:00 a.m. until 17:30 p.m. The exhausted men re-entered the camp to save some tents, some backpacks, and some bread. The Saxons were still in danger and it was vital to reach the hill just beyond Bregovo. The movement was made in three columns, the cavalry on the wing and the FR von Rochow in the centre, the IR Harthausen as reserve. A regiment of Austrian cavalry retreating was mistakenly taken for an enemy unit. The pontoon-bridge on the Timok near Bregovo was crossed. The last unit to cross was FR von Rochow.

The Saxons marched all 29 September and for a large part of the following day to join the two battalions of Wolfenbuttel and the battalion of IR Wilzeck on watch at the critical location of Brza Palanka. FR von Rochow and IR von Harthausen defended the headquarters, and the Austrian regiments Charles and Francois de Lorraine camped nearby with the cavalry. Khevenhüller asked for the state of the situation. Notwithstanding the numerical inferiority and the unfavourable position, the losses were between 150-200 men. The Saxons had lost great a part of the wagons, the tents, and part of the equipment. An accurate evaluation of the enemy losses was almost impossible. The number was subsequently estimated around 3,000.

On 1 October bad news arrived, Graf von Wallis had died. The following day the Saxons left Brza Palanka. A spy reported that on the bank of the Timok River there were still a lot of bodies. On 3 October, the *St. Charles* sailed closer and seemed in good condition even after the fight. The artillery hidden on the banks targeted the vessel supporting the Saxon retreat.

Ten thousand Turks garrisoned Vidin where they had two camps. They were using the tents looted from the Saxons. Khevenhüller ordered the Saxons to move toward Orsova to cross the Danube River. The brave Admiral Pallavicini was now sick and left the army on 9 October.

Generalmajor Salm asked for carpenters and five men from each battalion to fortify the position of Brza Palanka. It was a vain work considering that the position could be encircled by water. The workers were insufficient and moreover there was no time. The Turks were closing fast. On 12 October, Khevenhüller asked Rutowsky if he desired to require the Saxon battalions garrisoning Belgrade (IR Weissenfels and IR Sulkowsky). Rutowsky refused.

Kapitän Grunsberg after a reconnaissance reported that the enemy was on the Timok River and was exacting contributions from the villages of the area. On 14 October, IR Bayreuth was attacked at the defile near Brza Palanka. For a day, gunfire could be heard in the distance. Two boats were patrolling the Danube toward Vidin on 16 October.

Khevenhüller learned that Seckendorf was besieging Usiza in a vain last attempt for results. Soon the Austrians went under the command of Feldmarschall Philippi. Seckendorf was removed and recalled at Vienna. The Emperor recognized the good conduct of the forces fighting at Timok.

On 20 October, 10,000 Turks were at Brza Palanka, a Jannissery force was cruising on the Danube on 130 barges and 10,000 horsemen were entering the Banat from Wallachia.

Count Bathiany was in command of the Saxons as *General der Cavalerie*. The idea was not to wait for the enemy but to cross the Danube as soon as possible. The Saxon wagons were ready to leave at 7:00 p.m. but there was a counter-order and the Saxons halted. On the morning of 21 October, the Saxons were again exposed and in danger of being attacked. Rutowsky complained to Khevenhüller. The answer received was very harsh. The army could not move until new orders were received. Bathiany left for Wien on 23 October, and Rutowksy replaced him in command. On 24 October, a meeting was convened at the headquarters of Orsova and Rutowsky left with *Generalmajor* Salm and *Oberst* von Bruhl (son of the Prime Minister). *Generalmajor* von Linden was in command of the infantry and the Chevalier de Saxe was in command of the cavalry. Rutowsky was back with his force the following day at night. The order was simply to hold until new orders.

Rutowsky never complained about these orders, neither in Vienna nor at the Court in Dresden. On 28 October, the bridge of Orsova was cut. In the distance the guns were roaring. The morale of the Saxons was comprehensibly low. On 30 October, the forces under Hildburghausen had completed their retreat from Banja Luka.

Finally, Khevenhüller sent to Rutowsky a copy of the instructions of the Aulic Council giving the assignment for winter-quarters. On 2 November, the Turks occupied all of Imperial Wallachia. The village of Bregova was burning. The next day von Hoorst arrived from Dresden with a letter confirming the destinations. A letter from Sulkowsky testified the Royal/Electoral satisfaction for the behaviour of the troops on the Timok.

On 4 November wagons left at 6:00 a.m, the rest of the troops at 9:00 a.m. The next day was spent marching to Kladovo where the army crossed the Danube. The operation was delayed by a strong wind. The troops continued their march to Orsova on the opposite bank.

On 9 November the Austrians asked Rutowsky to halt until all the Imperials had crossed the Danube, but the next day the Saxons were at Mehadia 10 km. north of Orsova. On 11 November they marched past 8:00 p.m. (the longest march) arriving at Teregova and several soldiers arrived even later. The Austrians were joking about the speed of retreat of the Saxons saying that they should not fear to lose nor their equipment nor their guns. After a day of rest, on 13 November the wagons left at 4:00 a.m. Bad news

arrived: after an attack the two vessels *St. Charles* and *St. Elisabeth* had been badly damaged and sunk. On 14 November the Saxons reached Caransebes.

The Turks had reached Orsova on 11 November. The island and the Fort St Elisabeth were blocked until 18 November. On 19 and 20 November, the Saxons marched toward Timisoara, where they rested a day then on 23 November, the corps headed to Arad where were the winter-quarters. The Campaign of 1737 was, for the Saxons, finally over.

The Saxon infantry during the Silesian Wars

In November 1740, Saxony mobilized against Austria. The infantry consisted of:

Regiments	Strength	Battalions
Leibgarde zu Fuss	1,487	2
Oberlausitzer Garde	2,132	3
IR Erste Garde	1,404	2
IR Zweite Garde	1,402	2
IR Xaver	1,382	2
IR Weissenfels	1,340	2
IR Niesemeuschel	1,384	2
IR Frankenberg	1,288	2
IR Sulkowsky	1,397	2
IR Cosel	1,384	2
IR Römer	1,412	2
IR Allnpeck	1,219	2
Total	17,231 men	25 batts.

The establishment of each regiment was 1,454 men in two battalions with six companies, and 928 men were wanting to complete. The grenadier companies (one per battalion) were detached to form independent grenadier battalions with four companies.

The Garrison companies had:

Garrison company	Strength
Wittemberg	337
Pleissenburg	111
Königstein	183
Sonnenstein	110
Stolpen	72

The four Circle regiments of Militia (*Kreisregimenter*) had 8,000 men.

At the end of 1740, the Oberlausitzer Garde was disbanded and were raised the IR Königin and the first battalion of IR von Schönberg (the second battalion was raised at the beginning of 1741).

In March 1741, the army was completely equipped, and divided in three corps (see order of battle 5, Appendix VI)

During the period 1741-1745 the Saxon army reached its peak with a strength of 45,000 men (see order of battle 4, Appendix VI). The military operations of the Silesian Wars are discussed treated in the first volume of this work. After the defeat of Kesselsdorf in 1745, began the descent of the strength of the army to the abyss culminating with the surrender of Pirna.

The infantry from the Silesian Wars to the camp of Ubigau, 1745-1753

On 18 December 1745, Friedrich II of Prussia entered Dresden at the head of four Prussian infantry regiments. The Saxon army had been completely defeated and peace conditions were harsh. Provisions were confiscated, the artillery pieces stored in the Arsenal '*Haupzeughauses*' felt in Prussian hands (51 new guns and eight howitzers). Out of 3,000 Saxon militiamen 1,600 men were pressed in Prussian service. Even 26 noble cadets were taken to Berlin.

In 1746, the 61 years old *Feldmarschall* von Sachsen-Weissenfels suffered a heart attack and died suddenly during a visit to the *Leipziger Messe*.

On 9 September 1746, Graf Rutowsky was finally appointed the army's *General en Chef*. He was promoted to the highest rank of *Feldmarschall* only three years later, on 11 January 1749. Previously, a new *Feldmarschall* was commissioned immediately after the death of the last one. However, this time, a weird situation related to rank seniority existed. All the army's career advancements were related to the so called 'seniority of rank'. In 1746, the most senior general of the army was still the well-respected, 79-year-old, *General der Infanterie* Adam Heinrich von Bose (also spelt von Bosen). This outstanding soldier was a veteran of 28 campaigns. He was born on 3 March 1667, and starting his military career as simple musketeer, in 1688, had fought in Hungary, Poland, Italy, Brabant, and Bohemia. For a while he has been *General en Chef* of the army but, he was never appointed *Feldmarschall*. After Kesselsdorf, sick and tired, he asked for retirement to spend the last years in his residence at Mölbis where he died, on 21 May 1749. In a sort of respect, Rutowsky's advancement to *Field-Marshal* was delayed.

Saxony after 1745 was facing a bad financial situation. With a low budget for the military expenses Rutowsky was ordered to reduce the army. A major problem was the powerful Prime Minister Graf von Brühl. None before in Saxony had reached such a position. Exerting all the possible influence on the weak and military completely uninterested King he ignored all Rutowsky's advice. Any attempt to contact directly the Sovereign failed. The King-Elector was living peacefully surrounded and isolated by men loyal only to Brühl. Any correspondence was intercepted. Every project or problem was under the judgement of a Prime Minister who had acquired the rank of *General der Infanterie* but had a limited military experience. To fund his master's inexhaustible passion for art he did not hesitate to cut the defence budget. The Saxon army, despised by friend and foe, reached its lowest point.

Brühl, after 1745, was more confident on a system of alliances with France and Austria then about the real capacity of the Saxon army to withstand

another enemy invasion. The common enemy for France, Austria, and Russia was the Prussian army, a juggernaut that was increasing his strength day by day.

The Saxon *Reglement* for Infantry of 1753

Since the end of the XVII century the European armies were 'regulated' by mean of general orders and ordonnances of any type. All was regularly printed and distributed to the units. In 1728, the dedicated French officer could personally buy in a bookshop of Paris a small volume entitled *Les ordonnances militaires du Roi de France reduites en pratique, et appliques au detail du service*. It was a small practical service manual containing all the instructions for an officer, filtered from 15 large volumes of Royal ordonnances in existence. After years of continuous warfare there were plenty experienced officers. Some of them condensed the experience of their life in books for the next generation. Moreover, the military academies educated yearly a class of future officers.

The military life of the first half of the 18th century was a full-time affaire and the rationalism left had no more place for improvisation. In 1726, was printed at Lipsia a large volume of a thousand pages with extraordinary illustrations. The work was: *Der vollkommene Teutsche Soldat welcher die gantze Kriegs-Wissenschafft, insonderheit was bey der Infanterie vorkommt, vorträgt, von Hannss Friedrich von Fleming*. The author was *Freiherr* Johann Hans Friedrich von Flemming, also spelt Hannß Friedrich von Flemming. He was son of the Generalmajor Eustachius von Flemming (1634-1702), commandant of Stolpen und Königstein. His son, Heinrich Ludwig von Flemming (1717–1783) went in Prussian service becoming *Generalmajor* and commandant of Breslau. Hans Friedrich von Flemming and von Wackerbarth reformed the Saxon army between 1717 and 1730. They wrote the 1718 Reglement.

After 20 years of campaigning, Rutowsky produced a new *Feld-Reglement* for the infantry. Signed by the King on the last day of 1752, the new *Reglement* is an interesting document. The aim was to replace the now-outdated *Reglement* of 1728. The text was a blend of French, Prussian, and Austrian elements integrated by the personal experience of Graf Rutowsky. All the essential elements of the military life were treated. The soldier's sense of duty was emphasized. The officers' and NCOs' duties were instead so large that no *Reglement* could cover them all in details. In general, order, subordination, and discipline were the fundaments of the military life. A unit without order was useless. '*Der Grund der Subordination ist die Ordnung...*' – the order is at the base of subordination. All the ranks and their specific competences were listed and discussed starting from the simple recruit to the *General en Chef*. The discipline was to be maintained at all levels by the firm control of each single step of the hierarchical pyramid.

The discipline could be 'mechanic' or 'moral'. The mechanic discipline consisted in the knowledge of all the positions and of all the duties. The moral discipline '*…es ist Exercitia und Evolutiones…',* was the perfect knowledge of

drill and movements, the extreme attention to dress, equipment, and proper maintenance of weapons. The recruit was the base of a pyramid. He was the rough material to forge a soldier. The recruit was educated to become a weapon. Great attention should be paid to recruitment. Deserters should not be admitted. The recruits should not be admitted to the company until they had punctually learned the orders, the positions and the drill, without and successively with weapons. In presence of a subaltern officer and of two NCOs the recruits, four by four, should learn to perform correctly the exercise. The standard elapse of time needed was 4-6 weeks. Then, after the admission into the company it was time for the whole unit to perform the drill, under the company commander. Finally, all the battalion companies were ready to drill together in front of the mounted *Major*. If something was wrong a report was made. The company commanders were informed, and the problems solved eventually re-starting the training from the beginning. In 1753, the army after the series of reductions was collected not far from Dresden for a training summer camp.

The summer camp of Ubigau (Dresden), 1753

In June 1753, on a vast plain laying near Dresden between the small villages of Ubigau on the left, and Trachau on the right, the whole Saxon infantry (15,015 men) camped in two lines, for three weeks. The first line comprised 12 battalions into two brigades (2nd Brigade on the left and 1st Brigade on the right). The second line comprised the 4th Brigade and 3rd Brigade, also with 12 battalions. The tents were all on the left bank of the Elbe river. Between the two lines was positioned the Artillery Park and the camp of the artillerists.

On 2 June, the infantry paraded for hours drilling on the flat field (an elongated rectangle of 1,400 paces × 200 paces). A Royal Pavilion for the King-Elector was built on the short edge of the rectangle not far from Trachau. Eight regiments of cavalry in two lines of four units (Arnimb, Kronprinz, Leib, and Garde du Corps; Vitzthum, Ploetze, Anhalt, and Rutowsky) were camped on the infantry's right flank. A series of detailed plates describing the event are available from the archives of *Deutsche fototek*.

In 1753, the strength of the Saxon army was 26,826 men and 4,408 horses comprising the infantry, cavalry, militia or Kreis Regiments (totaling 4,421 men in four regiments: von Sternstein, von Pflugk, von Ragosky, von Bruchting), the artillery and the garrison troops

The *Etat* of an Infantry Regiment in 1753

The regiment remained the basic administrative unit. A regiment of the Saxon army comprised two battalions. A regiment comprised a regimental headquarter or staff, and grenadier and musketeer companies which formed the regimental line. The family names of the staff officers were written on the first page of the unit's registers, consequently the headquarters was commonly

referred, using Latin terms, as *Prima Plana*. The *Oberst* (also spelt *Obrister*) or colonel exercised the authority on the unit and represented the regimental *Chef-* who was the owner of the regiment. The regimental *Chef* held a higher army rank (usually was *Generalmajor* but also *Generallieutenant*, *General der Infanterie* or *General en Chef* had their own regiments) and was commonly reported as 'absent' from his regiment, on campaign. The colonel was aided by an *aggretierter Oberst* or attached colonel, younger than the titular *Oberst* and destined to command a regiment when available.

The second-in-command was an *Oberstleutnant* or lieutenant-colonel. Thirdly was the *Major*, responsible for the training and the organization of the day-to-day life of the regiment. There was a *Major* for each battalion. It was quite common for these officers to head the battalion in action. The other officers were: an adjutant (per battalion), a surgeon and his mate, a quartermaster, a drum-major and a provost. The bulk of the regiment consisted of its companies. There was a grenadier company and several musketeer companies per battalion. The total number of companies in a regiment was usually 12. The number of men available into a company remained a constant problem. The grenadier company on parade took always the place of honor at the head of the marching battalion or on the right of the line. In action the grenadiers could be divideded by platoons and posted at the extremities of the line. The musketeer companies into a regiment were numbered in sequence. The first battalion had first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh, and the second battalion the rest.

Structure of an Infantry Regiment 1753:

1 *Obristen* also spelt *Obrist*	1 *Regiments-Tambour*	12 *Fourier*
1 *aggretierter Obrist* (attached)	1 *Profoss*	12 *Feldscher*
1 *Oberstleutnant*	12 *Kapitän*	60 *Korporal*
2 *Major*	12 *Premier-Lieutenant*	36 *Tambour*
2 *Regiment-Quartiermeister*	14 *Sous-Lieutenant*	4 *Pfeifer*
2 × *Adjutant*	10 *Fähnrich*	14 *Zimmermann*
1 *Auditeur*	36 *Sergeant*	152 *Grenadier*
1 *Regiment-Feldscher*	10 *Fähnenjunker*	700 *Musketier*
	8 *Hautboist*	***Total: 1,104 men***

From Ubigau to Pirna

On 1 January 1754, the former four *Generalate* were reduced to two with headquarters in Torgau (*Kommandeur General der Kavallerie* von Arnim: 12 battalions and 16 squadrons, 8,843 men and 1,674 horses) and Naumburg (*Kommandeur General der Infanterie* von Rochow: 11 battalions and 12 squadrons, 8,278 men and 1,179 horses). The *Garde du Corps* under the Chevalier de Saxe and the *Leibgrenadiergarde* under Rutowsky remained independent units garrisoning Dresden.

The Minister Brühl, ranked *General der Infanterie*, was in command of the Saxon units stationed in Poland consisting of four regiment of cavalry – see Part I for details of these units.

Ten years after Kesselsdorf, the Saxon army results severely reduced and divided. In the same time, the Prussian army was increased by 16 new infantry regiments and the garrison battalion are expanded from 6 to 20. In December 1755, the Prussians totaled 136,982 men.

After 1753, the Saxon economy was unhealthy. The deficit touched 12,5 million of talers. The War Office or *General Kriegsrat-Kollegium* was reduced to seven departments:

- *Haupt-Expedition*
- *Kommissariat*
- *Proviantamt*
- *Kasernen and Invalid personnel*
- *Administration of the Militia*
- *Generalkriegkasse*
- *Kalkulatur.*

Finally, the army gathered in Pirna and Struppen on 2 September 1756, consisted of:

A. Cavalry: *Garde du Corps* 649 horsemen; CLR Rutowsky 514 horsemen; six Cuirassier regiments 2,502 horsemen
Total 3,665 horsemen

B. Infantry: *Leibgrenadiergarde* 1,684 men; *Grenadierbataillon* Kurprinzessin 539 men; 11 infantry regiments 12,599 men
Total 14,599 men

C. Other: 1 Kompagnie Kadets 155 men
1 Batt. Artillerie of four companies 489 men
1 Kompagnie Hausartillerie 119 men
Miners 12 men
Pontoniers 8 men
Ingenieurkorps 55 men
3 Garrison companies from Wittemberg 354 men
1 Garrison company from Waldheim 176 men
1 Garrison company from Pleissenburg 115 men
Garrison of Königstein 195 men
Garrison of Sonnenstein 125 men
Total 1,803 men

In all 20,067 men

The artillery manned:

- 4 × 24pdr. Howitzers
- 12 × 24pdr. cannons
- 4 × 12pdr. cannons
- 4 × 6pdr. cannons

- 50 × Regimental guns
  Total 97 pieces.

The elite companies of the infantry regiments were combined into two brigades, each of three grenadier battalion with four companies. The elite *Grenadierbataillon* Kurprinzessin had five companies.

The other converged grenadier battalions were:

- 1st Bennigsen (2 coys Garde & 2 coys Graf Brühl)
- 2nd Kavannagh (2 coys Prinz Friedrich August & 2 coys Lubormirsky)
- 3rd Pforte (2 coys Prinz Xaver & 2 coys Gotha)
- 4th Götze (2 coys Prinz Maximilian & 2 coys Minckwitz)
- 5th Milkau (2 coys Königin & 2 coys Rochow)
- 6th Pfundheller (2 coys Prinz Clemenz & 2 coys 'flankers grenadiers' of the *Leibgrenadiergarde*)

Three grenadier battalions, plus *Grenadierbataillon* Kurprinzessin, formed the First Grenadier Brigade under *Generalmajor* von Crousaz. The remaining three combined grenadier battalions formed the Second Grenadier Brigade under *Generalmajor* von Dieden.

4

The Infantry Regiments

The *Leibgrenadiergarde*

The regiment was raised in 1729 as a two-battalion unit with contributions from all the line infantry regiments under the name *Grenadier-Garde* of King Augustus II. The unit was, as per Augustus' desire, expressly destined to compete with the 'Giants', the Grenadier Guards of the Prussian army. Consequently, only the tallest men could be enrolled in the regiment. The recruiting of the Saxon 'Giant Grenadiers' soon became a problem. To imitate the Prussian '*Langen Kerls*', the Saxon Elector stripped fast his lands of all tall men. The Sovereign stubbornly denied all permission to reduce the high standards of requirement. The only remaining solution was to look for 'Giants' outside the Saxon borders. On February 1729, a request for recruitment was addressed to the Bishop of Würzburg. At the end of the year, Fulda was searched for recruits. A contract for 120 recruits signed in the Duchy of Sachsen-Hildburghausen (Thuringia) resulted in a failure. The men were shorter than expected so a new contract was signed, for a reduced number of recruits. A *Frei-Kompagnie* (free company) of 150 men under *Major* de Protee was only partially integrated into the regiment for the same reason. The Austrian Emperor Charles VI granted the enrolment of 20 recruits from Bohemia. The costs of recruitment continued to rise, and from 50 talers reached the sum of 130 talers per men! In November 1729, some recruits from Bautzen and Leipzig received an allowance of 100 talers each. The total cost of the unit was staggering. The last 40, desperately needed men, cost 4,000 talers from the *Kriegkasse*. Recruitment continued until 1730 and 1731. Some recruits were from Germany, Dalmatia (Venetian region) and from the Croat town of Ragusa (Dubrovnik). Finally, the unit reached its complete establishment: the first battalion garrisoned Warsaw; the second battalion, Meissen.

The expensive Saxon Giant grenadiers paraded in Zeithain in the summer of 1730, as per the King's wills. A jealous King of Prussia was shocked and surprised by the extraordinary view. Again, in the summer of 1732, the giants clad in dark yellow paraded for the last time under the eyes of Augustus the Strong at the summer camp (31 July-18 August 1732) of Czerniachow (Warsaw).

During the War of the Polish Succession, the battalion stationed in Warsaw took part in the campaigns in Poland from 1733 until 1735. In 1734, the unit totalled 1,512 men, with a regimental staff and 12 grenadier companies.

In 1735, the former independent Grenadier Frei-Kompagnie Graf Sorau-Promnitz and the Leib Frei-Kompagnie from Hubertusburg (previously named Kompagnie Königlicher Prinz) were admiratively attached to the *Regiment Grenadier-Garde*. The two companies maintained their independence.

On 8 April 1737, the Minister *Generalleutnant* Graf Sulkowsky formed a new unit under the command of the Graf von Anhalt, merging the *Grenadier-Garde* (and the two attached grenadier companies) and the *Königin Leib-Regiment* into a new unit. The newly raised *Königliche Leibgarde zu Fuss* (Royal Foot Life Guards) was a five-battalion unit. This corps would only last until the end of 1740. In 1741, when the Saxon army mobilized, the five battalions of the *Königliche Leibgarde zu Fuss* gave origin to new units. With the first and second battalion was raised the new IR Königin (also spelt Königinn), the third battalion (once the Grenadier-Battalion Graf von Friesen) became the first battalion of the new Fusilier Regiment (I/FR). The last two battalions formed the new IR *Grenadier-Garde*.

On 1 February 1742, the *Grenadier-Garde* was entitled *Leibgrenadiergarde*. At the outbreak of the War of the Austrian Succession, one battalion of the regiment took part in the campaigns of 1741 and 1742. In 1745, the entire regiment took part in the campaign. After the Battle of Kesselsdorf, in 1745, the staff decided to disband the Leib Frei-Kompagnie from Hubertusburg merging the grenadiers into the *Leibgrenadiergarde*. In 1747, also the Grenadier Frei-Kompagnie Graf Sorau-Promnitz was disbanded. In 1753, the regiment had 14 grenadier companies in two battalions.

In 1754, when the Saxon Army was reorganised in two *Generalate*, by order of Graf Brühl, but the *Leibgrenadiergarde*, as part of the garrison of Dresden, remained independent.

As per the 1756 *État*, the regiment still counted 14 grenadier companies, formed in two battalions, and 2 flank grenadier companies for 1,684 men. At the end of August 1756, when Friedrich II launched the invasion of Saxony, the regiment retired to Pirna with the rest of the Saxon army. At Pirna, the regiment deployed on the right wing under von Rochow, as part of von Stolberg's Brigade. The Prussians blockaded the Saxon army in Pirna from September 9 until October 15 when the Saxons finally had to surrender. The entire regiment, refusing to take the oath to the Prussian King, was disbanded and the personnel distributed among Prussian infantry regiments. The men deserted in mass. In 1757, the so-called '*Revertenten*' (troops who had deserted the Prussian army) of the regiment rallied in Hungary. They participated in all campaigns along with the French armies until 1763. However, the regiment was not re-formed. Its grenadiers, instead, served as the grenadier companies of the *Garde zu Fuss*, IR Prinz Maximilian, and IR Prinz Joseph regiments, in the Saxon auxiliary corps in French service.

After the Treaty of Hubertusburg, when Prinz Xaver re-built the Saxon army, the establishment of the regiment of grenadiers was fixed to 14 companies organized in three battalions. In 1764, the new regiment, formed

from chosen veterans, from the battalion stationed in Warsaw, and from the small detachment who served in the Fortress of Königstein during the war had, for economy reasons, only ten companies in two battalions.

Upon its creation in 1729, as *Grenadier-Garde* of King Augustus II, the two battalions wore dark yellow uniforms with dark red facing on lapels, cuffs, and turnbacks. With this uniform the unit paraded in front of the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony at the summer camp of Zeithein, in 1730. Two years later they paraded clad in dark yellow again, close to Warsaw, at Czerniachow, where the Polish army trained according to the new Saxon regulation. Soon for economy reasons their expensive uniform changed. In 1733, the so-called *Oberlausizer Garde* wore white coats. The *Königliche Leibgarde zu Fuss* inherited the uniform of the former *Königlich Leib-regiment*. The first two companies of the *Königliche Leibgarde zu Fuss* were flank grenadier. The other companies were battalion grenadiers.

The grenadier companies wore a peculiar headwear: a 'mitre' (close in shape to the Prussian fusilier one) with white top, sky blue crown and a golden metal elaborated front plate on sky blue cloth. The metal front plate bore two enamelled shields, the first with the royal monogram AR, the second with the Polish white eagle. The officer's mitre was even richer and slightly taller than other ranks.

For parade, the unit received a white coat with lapels, cuffs, and turnbacks in the facing *bleu-mourant* (sky-blue) colour. For ordinary service the grenadier wore a less expensive single-breasted coat with just one row of buttons on the front and neither lapels nor loops. The leather breeches were left in the yellowish natural colour. When on routine service, the grenadier companies wore with the service dress another simpler headgear or *Grenadiermütze,* close in shape to the former but made of black oilcloth with brass fittings. The high front plate was stamped with a rich decoration and being perforated, the underlaying black oilcloth was visible, creating an elegant contrast.

Drummers, fifers, and oboists wore a coat in the Royal colours, sky blue faced lemon-yellow.

On 21 March (or 1 May, the date is uncertain) 1741, the *Grenadier-Garde* received the distinctive scarlet/cochineal red field coats, a memory of the past red clad Saxon army of ten years before. In 1742, also, the coat of the Leib-Frei-Kompanie (Hubertusburg) changed its field to cochineal red with yellow facing and silver metal buttons. Curiously, the *Grenadier*-Frei-Kompanie Sorau-Promnitz retained instead, their white coat with *bleu-mourant* facing with golden metal buttons.

Chef

- 1729 *Generalmajor* Graf Rutowski
- 1735 *Generalmajor* Graf Sulkowski, (resigned in 1738)
- 1738 *General der Infanterie* Graf von Friese (also spelt Friesen), (died in 1739)
- 1740 *Generalfeldmarschall* Graf Rutowski, (resigned in 1763)
- 1763-1765 *Generalmajor* Graf von Brühl
- 1765-1772 *General der Infanterie* Furst Lubomirsky

Kommandeur

- 1735 *Oberster* von Frankenberg (who would become be *chef* of his own regiment in 1741)
- 1741 *Generalmajor* Michael von Pirch (who would become *Commandant* of the Königstein fortress in 1753)
- 1753 *Generalmajor* Graf zu Solms, (resigned in 1763)
- 1763 *Oberster* von Brühl, (son of the Prime Minister Graf Heinrich Brühl he was appointed Chef- in the same year)
- 1764 *Oberster* von Romer, (died in 1767)

Garde zu Fuss (Foot Guards)

The date of formation of the unit is unknown. In 1670 the infantry regiment was officially entitled *Leibregiment*. Successively was entitled, in 1692 *Leibgarde zu Fuss*, in 1697 *Saechsische Garde* and on May of the same year *Saechsische Leibgarde*. In 1699, *Saechsische Garde again*, in 1701 *Deutsche Garde*, in 1702 *Leibgarde zu Fuss*, 1703 *Garde*, 1704 *Deutsche Garde* again, 1706 *Garde* again, in 1707 *Garde Regiment*, and finally in year 1712 the title *Erste Garde* (First Guards) appeared. The title lasted until 1748, when changed into *Garde zu Fuss.* Finally, in 1764, a new unit was raised as IR *Kurfürst.*

The regiment took part in the campaigns along the Rhine and Moselle from 1673 to 1678. In 1683 at the liberation of Vienna and 1686 at the siege of Ofen (Hungary). In 1700-1706, it fought in Livonia and Poland. In 1708-1712 in Flanders. In 1715 in Pomerania. In 1717, it participated in the campaigns against the Turks until the peace of Paßarowitz. In 1733 in Poland and in 1735 on the Rhine. It did the campaigns of 1741, 1742, 1744, 1745 in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Saxony. The unit was awarded the honour to play the *Grenadiermarsch* for its brave conduct in the Battle of Hohenfriedberg, in 1745. After the surrender at Pirna in 1756, it was forced into Prussian service and formed as Prussian IR von Blanckensee. In 1757 re-formed in Hungary as a single battalion with four companies plus a company of *Revertenten* from the former IR *Leibgrenadiergarde* serving as grenadier company as part of the Saxon Auxiliary Corps in French service. In 1763, it was re-formed in three battalions with 14 companies. In 1764, the establishment was reduced to 10 companies in two battalions. 1756. Two battalions with 10 companies of musketeers and two companies of grenadiers. Each musketeer company with 95 men, grenadier company with 97, and a regimental staff with 17 men. This gave the regiment some 1,160 men.

Chef

The Elector of Saxony/King of Poland, or in German the *Kurfürst*.

Kommandeur

- 1670 *Oberster* Kuffer
- 1678 *Oberster* Brand von Lindau
- 1681 *Oberster* von Rommel

- 1685 *Oberster* von Schmeiz
- 1691 *Generalfeldmarschall* von Schoning and under him *Oberster* Bornstedt
- 1693 *Generalmajor* von Friese (also spelt Friesen)
- 1694 *Generalmajor* Brause
- 1696 *Generallieutenant* von Bircholz
- 1697 *Generallieutenant Graf* Zinzendorf and under him *Obersten* Wustomirsky, von Kofittuit, Brause, and Drost
- 1701 *Generallieutenant* von Bircholz and under him *Oberster* Baron von Degenfeld
- 1702 *Generallieutenant* von Kobel
- 1703 *Generalieutenant* von Bose
- 1705 *Generalieutenant* von Schulenburg
- 1711 *Generallieutenant* von Wilke
- 1712 *Oberster* von Stoientin (died in 1718)
- 1718 *Oberster Graf* von Schmettau (who entered the Imperial service)
- 1719 *Oberster* von Sitzner (appointed *Commandant* in Dresden, in 1728)
- 1728 *Oberster* von Weissenbach (died at the storm of Prague, in 1740)
- 1740 *Oberster* von Stutterheim
- 1745 *Oberster* von Crousatz
- 1757 *Oberster* von Götz
- 1764 *Oberster* von Pirch (who went in retirement in 1778)
- 1778 *Oberster* von Gersdorff (who died in the same year)

A musketeer of the IR Erste Garde after the manuscript of the DHM in Berlin. The facing colour was dark red. The buttons were in golden metal. (Artwork by Franco Saudelli)

Grenadierbataillon Kurprinzessin

The regiment was raised in 1748 from the eight grenadier companies of the four disbanded regiments: IR Zweite Garde, IR von Jasmund, IR von Allnpeck and IR Bellegarde. It initially consisted of eight companies and was entitled a *Grenadierbataillon*. In 1749, it was reduced to five companies.

In 1756, the regiment consisted of five grenadier companies or 539 men. At the end of August 1756, when Frederick II invaded Saxony, the battalion retired to Pirna with the rest of the Saxon army. At Pirna, the battalion was deployed on the right wing as part of von Crousaz's First Grenadier Brigade. After the surrender of Pirna, the regiment was incorporated into the Prussian Army. However, since the grenadiers refused to take the oath to the King of Prussia, the regiment

was not simply converted into a Prussian regiment as planned. Its grenadiers were rather distributed among the Prussian infantry regiments. The men deserted in mass and fled to Hungary. In 1757, the regiment was re-formed. It consisted of 8 companies formed in two battalions raised among the *Revertenten* (troops who had deserted the Prussian army) and new recruits drawn from Bavaria. The reformed regiment marched through southern Germany and assembled in Strasbourg by July. On 3 September 1758, it was part of the Saxon contingent, under the command of Prinz Xaver, who encamped at Castrop, 15 kilometres from Recklinghausen, on his way to make a junction with the French army of the Marquis de Contades in Westphalia. The contingent made this junction around mid-September. As part of Chevert's corps, it reinforced Soubise's army in Hessen. On 10 October 1758, it first saw action at the Battle of Lutterberg where its determined attacks decided the day for the French army. On 20 October, the Saxon regiments re-joined Contades at Werl. On 13 April 1759, the regiment took part in the Battle of Bergen where it formed part of the first line of the left wing under the command of the Baron von Dyherrn. In June, during the French offensive in western Germany, the regiment was part of the main army under the command of the Marquis de Contades where it deployed in the second line of the infantry centre. On 1 August, the regiment took part in the Battle of Minden where it was in the second line of the infantry left wing under the command of Prinz Xaver. In 1763, the regiment become a regiment of musketeers with three battalions in 14 companies. The regiment retained its grenadier sabres and the privilege to play the *Grenadiermarsch*.

Chef

- 1748 *Generalmajor* Graf Entremont de Bellegarde
- 1750 entitled *Kurprinzessin* (Princess-Elector)

Kommandeur

- 1748 *Oberster* von Carlowitz
- 1750 Oberster von Klingenberg
- 1756 *Oberster* von Flemming (became *Generalmajor* and *Inspecteur* of the infantry in 1768)
- 1768 *Oberster* von Zanthier

Leib-Infanterie Regiment Königin

The regiment was raised in 1673. It participated in the campaigns against the French until 1677. In 1683, it was with the army at the relief of Vienna. From 1686 to 1688, it operated in Hungary. In 1688, it set off for the Rhine and was present in all campaigns until 1695. In 1696, the regiment served in Hungary once more. Then from 1699 to 1703 it was stationed in Poland.

During the War of the Spanish Succession, the regiment served with the Imperial army under Prince Eugene. In 1705, it returned to Saxony. In 1706, it was sent to Poland. From 1707 to 1712, it took part in the campaigns in the Low Countries. Then, it served in Poland once more until 1717. During

the War of the Polish Succession, the regiment fought in Poland in 1734 and 1735. In 1737, a new corps was raised merging the *Grenadier-Garde* (and two attached companies) and the *Königin Leib-regiment*. The newly raised Corps was titled *Königliche Leibgarde zu Fuss* or Royal Foot Life Guards. This corps would last only until 1741, when the IR Königin was re-raised. During the War of the Austrian Succession, the regiment fought in Bohemia, Moravia and Saxony, campaigning in years 1741, 1742, 1744 and 1745.

In 1748, it received three companies of the disbanded IR Zweite Garde and a company of the disbanded IR Bellegarde. In 1749, with the army reductions the regiment lost six companies.

In 1756, trapped at Pirna, the regiment turned over into Prussian service, however, the troops refused the oath to the King of Prussia. Therefore, the entire regiment was disbanded, and the personnel distributed into the Prussian infantry. The soldiers deserted in mass. In 1757, a new IR Königin was born on a single battalion basis in Hungary. The re-formed unit consisted of four battalion companies and a flank grenadier company composed of grenadiers of the former *Leibgrenadiergarde*. Subsequently, as part of the Saxon Corps in French pay, it fought side by side with the French armies until 1763. After the peace of Hubertusburg it was reformed into three battalions with 14 companies.

Chef

- 1689 *Generalmajor* Christian Prinz zu Sachsenhalle (died at the Siege of Mainz)
- 1692 *Generalleutnant* von Schoning
- 1693 *Generalmajor* von Bornstedt
- 1700 Kurprinz or Königlicher Prinz (Royal Prince)
- 1729 Kronprinz
- 1733 Leib-Infanterie Regiment
- 1737 merged with IR *Leibgrenadiergarde* became *Königliche Leibgarde zu Fuß* (a five-battalion unit)
- December 1740: two battalions separated from the *Leibgrenadiergarde*, become IR Königin
- 1757: Prinz Joseph von Sachsen (died in 1763)

Kommandeur

- 1699 *Oberster* von Brause
- 1700 *Oberster* von Ploetz
- 1705 *Generalmajor* von Canitz (captured in 1706 at Fraustadt)
- 1706 *Oberster* von Sacken (died at Fraustadt)
- 1706 *Generalmajor* von Goltz
- 1707 *Oberster* von Stutterheim (retired in 1720)
- 1720 *Oberster* Graf Flemming (died 1721)
- 1721 *Oberster* von Riedesel (Kommandant of Königstein in 1732)
- 1732 *Generalleutnant Graf* Sulkowsky
- 1738 Oberster von Schmisfal (died in the same year)
- 1738 *Generalleutnant* von Friese (died the following year)
- 1739 *Oberster* von Münchau (died as *Generallieutenant* in 1759)

- 1757 *Oberst-leutnant* von Geysau
- 1763 *Oberster* Baron von Rohr (retired in 1773)

IR Prinz Friedrich August

Graf von Beuchling raised the regiment in 1701. In 1705/06, it was augmented by incorporating a battalion of French and another of the Dresden garrison. Until 1717, it participated in the campaigns in Poland, Brabant, and Pomerania. During the War of the Polish Succession, the regiment served in Poland in 1734 and 1735. From 1737 to 1739, the regiment fought in Hungary.

During the War of the Austrian Succession, the regiment took part in the campaigns of 1741, 1742, 1744 and 1745 in Bohemia, Moravia and Saxony. In 1748, it was augmented by four companies of the disbanded IR Bellegarde. After the war, in 1749, four of its companies were disbanded, for economy.

In 1756, the regiment became prisoner at Pirna. It was planned to be taken into Prussian service as IR von Loen. The regiment soon deserted in mass and marched to Poland. The *Revertenten* then joined the Saxon army assembling in Hungary. Then, the regiment was part of the Saxon Corps into the French service until 1763. After the war, the regiment was re-formed on a three-battalion unit with 14 companies.

Chef

- 1701 Graf von Beuchling (fell in disgrace and imprisoned at Königstein)
- 1703 *General Graf* von Wackerbarth
- 1714 *Generalmajor* von Friese
- 1717 *Oberster* von Pflugk
- 1728 *Oberster* l'Ermet du Caila (*Generalmajor* in 1740)
- 1740 *Oberster* von Niesemeuschel (retired as *Generalmajor* in 1746)
- 1746 *Generalmajor* von Frankenberg (died in 1751)
- 1751 Prinz Friedrich August von Sachsen
- 1763 on October entitled IR Kurprinz
- 1763 on December renamed IR Kurfürst
- 1764 *Oberster* Prinz Maximilian von Sachsen

Kommandeur

- 1701 *Oberster* von Loeben
- 1702 *Oberster* von Bose
- 1703 *Oberster* von Marschall
- 1705 *Oberster* von Neitschtz
- 1706 *Oberster* Marquis de Joyeuse
- 1707 *Oberster* von Edelinger
- 1712 *Oberster* von Pflugk (then Chef)
- 1717 *Oberster* von Minkwitz
- From 1717 until 1746 the *Chefs* were at the same time *Kommandeurs* of the regiment
- 1751 Oberster Graf von Oeynhausen (retired in 1751)

- 1752 *General-Major* von Pirch
- 1757 *Oberster* von Bork (*Generalmajor* in 1764)

IR Prinz Maximilian

The regiment was raised in 1711 from two battalions of the Dresden garrison which were formed in a regiment and thereafter included with the field-état. During the War of the Polish Succession, from 1733 to 1735, the regiment took part in campaigns in Poland against the 'Confederates'.

During the War of the Austrian Succession, the regiment served in the campaigns of 1741, 1742, 1744, and 1745 in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Saxony. In 1748 it was augmented by four companies of the disbanded IR von Jasmund. In 1749, six companies were disbanded.

In 1756, the regiment was turned over into Prussian service and became the regiment of Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm von Preußen (son of Prinz Henrich), but reformed with one battalion in Hungary in 1757. Until 1763, it fought with the French armies. After the treaty of Hubertusburg, it re-formed in three battalions totalling 14 companies. The *État* of 1756 mentions two battalions with 10 companies of musketeers and two companies of grenadiers. Each musketeer coy counted 95 men, grenadier coy had 97, and the regimental staff consisted of 17 men. The regiment had a total strength of some 1,160 men.

In 1757, the re-formed regiment had one battalion with four battalion companies and a flank company formed of grenadiers of the former IR *Leibgrenadiergarde*.

Chef

- 1746 *Generalmajor* Count von Friese (died in 1755)
- 1755 Prinz Karl (Maximilian) von Sachsen

Kommandeur

- 1749 *Obersten* von Klingenberg
- 1757 *Oberstlieutenant* vom Hesler
- 1763 *Generallieutenant* von Klingenberg (inspector of infantry)

IR Prinz Xaver

An elite battalion was raised in 1723, to garrison the royal pleasure residences. In 1729, it became part of the garrison of Dresden. In 1730, it was merged with the grenadier battalion of the Graf von Sachsen–Weimar and entitled Grenadier Regiment Sachsen Weimar. In the same year, the *Freikompagnie* Grenadiers of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolfstadt were also merged into the regiment. In 1733, the Duke of Weimar recalled his battalion, which was then replaced by contributions from the other regiments and new recruits. This new regiment now lost the mitre and received a tricorne. During the War of the Polish Succession, the regiment served in Poland from 1733 to 1736.

During the War of the Austrian Succession, the regiment took part in the campaigns of 1741, 1742, 1744, and 1745 in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Saxony. In 1748, it was augmented with three companies of the disbanded IR Allnpeck and one company of IR Bellegarde. In 1749, six companies were disbanded.

The *État* of 1756 mentions two battalions with 10 companies of musketeers and two of grenadiers. Each musketeer company counted 95 men, each grenadier company, 97. The regimental staff consisted of 17 men. The regiment totalled some 1,160 men.

In 1756, the regiment became trapped in Pirna and entered the Prussian service as IR von Bevern, but the first battalion absconded from this service on 30 March 1757. The regiment was reorganized in Hungary and counted two battalions with eight battalion companies and a flank grenadier company. The unit had the privilege to beat the *Grenadiermarsch* from that time. Until 1763, it fought with the French armies. After the Treaty of Hubertusburg, it had 14 companies in three battalions.

Chef

- 1723 *Generalfelmarschall* Graf Flemming
- 1729 *Generalfeldmarschall* Graf Wackerbarth
- 1730 Erbprinz Johann Wilhelm von Sachsen–Weimar (died in 1732)
- 1733 Xaver, Königlicher Prinz von Polen und Sachsen (*Generallieutenant* in 1758)

Kommandeur

- 1723 *Oberstlieutnant* von Jasmund
- 1725 *Oberstlieutnant* von Suhm
- 1728 *Oberstleutnant* O'Dempsie
- 1730 *Oberster* von Udeleps (in Weimar service)
- 1742 *Oberster* von Gersdorff
- 1757 *Oberster* von Cavanagk (In German text, also spelt Kavannagh), died 1761
- 1761 *Oberster* von Carlsburg (took service with the *Leibgrenadiergarde* in 1768)

IR Prinz Clemens

A single battalion was raised in 1704 by Herzog Johann George zu Sachsen-Weißenfels. In 1705, the unit was increased to two battalions by merging with the IR von Venediger. Until 1717, it served in Poland, Brabant and Pomerania. During the War of the Polish Succession, the regiment initially served in Poland in 1734, then moved to the Rhine in 1735 and finally fought in Hungary.

During the War of the Austrian Succession, the regiment took part in the campaigns of 1741, 1742, 1744, and 1745 in Bohemia, Moravia and Saxony. In 1748, it received four companies of the disbanded IR Zweite Garde. In 1749, six companies were disbanded. The *État* of 1756 mentions the same

strength as the other infantry regiments totalling some 1,160 men. In 1756, the regiment became prisoner at Pirna and turned over into Prussian service as IR von Flemming.

In 1757, the regiment re-formed on a single battalion basis in Hungary with four companies of musketeers plus one company of dismounted *Gardeducorps* serving as grenadiers. The regiment fought with the French armies until 1763. After the Treaty of Hubertusburg, it re-formed in three battalions in 14 companies.

Chefs

- 1704 Herzog Johann George von Weissenfels
- 1705 Prinz Johann Adolph von Sachsen-Weissenfels (in 1735, inherited the Duchy and died as *Generalfeldmarschall* in 1746)
- 1746 *Generalleutnant* Prinz Clemenz von Polen und Sachsen (Bishop of Augsburg and Ratisbon, in 1768 Prince-Elector and Archbishop of Trier)

Kommandeurs

- 1704 *Oberster* von Bunau died in Brussels in 1710
- 1729 *Oberster* von Wilke
- 1735 *Oberster* von Schoenbeck
- 1738 *Oberster* O'Dempsie
- 1740 *Oberster* von Pirch
- 1744 *Generalmajor* von Kötzschau (in 1756, he became *Kommandeur* of the detachment reinforcing the Königstein fortress, died 1759)
- 1757 *Oberster* von Kaltenborn
- 1760 *Oberster* von Brandenstein
- 1763 *Oberster* Diede von Fürstenstein (retired in 1764)

A *Zimmermann* was a sapper and his place was at the head of the marching columns to clear the way. This plate was taken from an original by Bommer in the Bibloteque National de France showing a sapper of the IR Weissenfels in 1730. The field of the coat was dark red. The facing colour on lapels and cuffs was yellow. The lace edging the lapels and the cuffs was in silver metal like the buttons. Note the special headdress. (Artwork by Franco Saudelli)

IR Graf Brühl

The regiment was raised in 1741 with personnel coming from all infantry regiments. Thereafter it participated in all campaigns until 1745. In 1748, it received four companies from the disbanded IR Zweite Garde. In 1749, six companies were disbanded. The *État* of 1756 mentions the standard organization totalling 1,160 men. In 1756, the regiment became prisoner at Pirna and turned over into Prussian service becoming the IR von Wylich. In 1757, the regiment re-formed with a single battalion in Hungary. It counted only one battalion with four companies plus a company of dismounted *Gardeducorps* serving as grenadiers.

It then fought with the French armies. In 1761, the grenadier company was disbanded, and its troopers incorporated into the newly formed heavy cavalry regiment.

Chefs

- 1741 *General der Infanterie* Graf von Brühl (died 1763)
- 1763 *Oberster* Graf Heinrich von Brühl
- 1764 *Generalmajor* von Borck (Kommandeur of the Königstein fortress in 1775)
- 1775 *Generalmajor* von Carlsburg

Kommandeur

- 1741 *Oberster* von Minckwitz (Chef of IR Prinz Anton, in 1746)
- 1746 *Oberster* von Volbritz
- 1752 *Oberster* von der Brüggen
- 1757 *Oberster* von Thile
- 1758 *Oberster* von der Brüggen, again
- 1760 *Oberster* Graf Karl von Brühl
- 1763 *Oberster* Graf Heinrich von Brühl (became Chef of this regiment the same year)
- 1764 *Oberster* von Lavish

IR Fürst Lubomirsky

The regiment was raised in 1742. After the mobilization in 1741, the defence of the homeland needed an increase the army strength. The regiment fought in all campaigns until 1745. In 1748, it received four companies from the disbanded IR von Jasmund. In 1749, six companies were disbanded. The *État* of 1756 mentions two battalions with 1,160 men. In 1756, the regiment surrounded at Pirna and was pressed into Prussian service becoming the IR von Hausen. In 1757, the regiment re-formed with a single battalion in Hungary and fought with the French armies until 1763. It consisted of a single battalion with four companies plus one company of former gunners serving as grenadiers. This company was disbanded in 1758 when a Saxon artillery detachment was raised. Thereafter, the unit had no grenadiers until 1761, when one company of grenadiers was created in every Saxon battalion

After the Treaty of Hubertusburg it reformed into three battalions with 14 companies.

Chef

- 1742 *Generalmajor* Graf von Stollberg-Rosla
- 1752 *Generallieutenant Fürst* Lubomirsky (became chef of the *Leibgrenadiergarde* in 1765)

Kommandeur
- 1742 *Oberster* von Bomsdorff
- 1757 *Oberstlieutenant* von Römer
- 1759 *Oberster* von Thiele
- 1764 *Oberster* von Zanthier

FR von Rochow (Fusilier Regiment)

The regiment was raised in 1729-1730 as *Janitscharenkorps* under *Oberster* von Unruh at the army's camp of Zeithain. In 1731, it became the Grenadier-Battalion Graf von Friesen. In 1733, the grenadiers were merged with the senior two battalions of the Leib-Infanterie Regiment Königin and it became the third battalion of the so called *Oberlausitzer Garde* (Upper Lusatian Garde). In 1740, this third battalion, separated from his parent unit, with new recruits, formed into Fusilier Regiment von Schönberg.

The regiment served in Hungary during the Austro-Turkish War 1737-1739. In 1737, fought bravely at the affair on the Timok river. During the War of the Austrian Succession, it participated in the campaigns in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Saxony until 1745. In 1746, tricorne hats replaced the fusilier mitres. In 1748, it received three companies from the disbanded IR von Jasmund and a company from the IR von Bellegarde. In 1749, six companies were disbanded. In 1756, the unit surrendered at Pirna and was turned over into Prussian service becoming the IR von Wietersheim. In 1757, the regiment re-formed as a single battalion (with four companies plus a company of dismounted cuirassiers serving as grenadiers) in Hungary and fought with the French armies until 1763. In 1761, the grenadier company was disbanded, and its troopers incorporated into the newly formed heavy cavalry regiment. In 1764, it reformed into three battalions with 14 companies.

Chef
- 1740 *Oberster* von Schönberg (killed at Hohenfriedeberg)
- 1745 *General der Infanterie* von Rochow (died in Vienna in 1759)
- 1759-1762 Prinz Maximilian von Sachsen
- 1764 *Generallieutenant* Graf zu Solms (*Kommandant* of Königstein in 1778)
- 1779 *Generalleutnant* Riedesel Freiherr zu Eisenbach

Kommandeur
- 1745 *Oberster* von Diede
- 1757 *Oberster* von Bennigsen
- 1762 *Generalleutnant* Graf Entremont de Bellegarde
- 1763 *Oberster* von Reitzenstein
- 1764 *Oberster* Pfunheller
- 1764-1766 Oberster Lecoq

IR Minckwitz

The Margraf von Ansbach raised the regiment in 1702. In 1709, it entered service in the army of King Augustus II as *Grenadierregiment*. In 1711, the unit became a regiment of musketeers. During the War of the Spanish Succession, the infantry regiment took part in all campaigns until 1713. Thereafter, it served in Poland and Pomerania until 1717. During the War of the Polish Succession, the regiment served in Poland from 1733 to 1735 and fought in Hungary from 1737 to 1739. During the War of the Austrian Succession, the regiment took part in the campaigns of 1742, 1744, and 1745 in Bohemia, Moravia and Saxony. In 1748, it received four companies of the disbanded IR Bellegarde. In 1749, six companies were disbanded. The État of 1756 mentions two battalions with 1,160 men. In 1756, the regiment surrendered at Pirna and was pressed into Prussian service as IR von Manstein. In 1757, the regiment was reformed in Hungary with a single battalion (four musketeer companies and a grenadier company formed from the dismounted Saxon cuirassiers). In 1761, the grenadier company was disbanded, and its troopers incorporated into a newly formed cavalry regiment. In 1763, it was reorganized into three battalions with 14 companies.

Chef

- 1702 Margraf von Anspach
- 1712 *Generalmajor* Graf Seckendorf
- 1717 *Oberster* von Diemar
- 1719 *Oberster* von Marancourt
- 1723 *Oberster* Prinz von Schwarzburg Rudelstadt
- 1728 Wilhelm Prinz von Sachsen-Gotha (in 1734 in Imperial service)
- 1734 *Generalmajor* von Löwendal (entered the Russian service, in 1736)
- 1736 *Oberster* Graf Sulkowsky (Generalmajor, in 1744)
- 1744 *Oberster* Nicolaus von Pirch (*Inspecteur der Infaterie*, in 1746)
- 1746 *Generalmajor* von Minckwitz (died as *Generalleutnant* in 1759)
- 1759 *Oberster* Prinz Anton von Sachsen

Kommandeur

- 1702 *Obersten* Graf von Seckendorf
- 1704 *Obersten* Graf Kastell Remlingen until 1712
- 1712–1746: The *Chef* acted as *Kommandeur*
- 1746 *Obersten* Graf Nostitz (retired in 1746)
- 1749 *Generalmajor* von Carlowitz
- 1757 *Oberstlieutenant* von Arnim
- 1759 *Generalmajor* von Spörcken
- 1763 *Obersten* von Nitzschwitz (died the same year)

IR Prinz Gotha

The regiment was raised in 1682. It took part to the relief of Vienna in 1683. In 1686, it served in Hungary. In 1697, it operated on the Rhine and the

Moselle. Then, until 1717, it saw action in Poland, Brabant and Pomerania. During the War of the Polish Succession, from 1734 to 1735, the regiment served in Poland. From 1737 to 1739 it fought in Hungary. During the War of the Austrian Succession, the regiment took part in the campaigns of 1741, 1742, 1744, and 1745, in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Saxony. In 1748, it received four companies of the disbanded IR von Allnpeck. In 1749, six companies were disbanded. In 1756, after the surrender at Pirna, the regiment entered the Prussian service becoming the IR von Saldern. In 1757, a battalion of four companies and a grenadier company of former gunner was raised in Hungary. The battalion fought with the French armies until 1763. After the war it was reorganised in three battalions in 14 companies.

Chef

- 1682 *Oberster* von Kanne
- 1682 in September *Oberster* von Kupfer (in 1689 Kommandant in Wittemberg)
- 1689 *Generalmajor* von Utterodt
- 1700 entitled IR *Königinn Leibregiment* (spelt also *Königin)*
- 1701-1727 the regiment was entitled IR *Königinn*
- 1727 *Generalmajor* Prinz Joseph von Pohlen und Sachsen died in 1728
- 1728 *Generalmajor* Graf Rutowsky (*Chef* of the *Leibgrenadiergarde,* in 1729*)*
- 1729 *Oberster* von Bohnen (died in 1730)
- 1730 *Oberster* von Harthausen (*Inpecteur der Infanterie* in1740)
- 1741 *Oberster* von Frankenberg
- 1744 *Oberster* Johann Adolf, Prinz von Sachsen-Gotha (later *Generallieutenant*)

Kommandeur

- 1751 *Oberster* von Uetterodt
- 1757 *Oberster* von Lecoq
- 1763 *Oberster* von Uetterrodt (died as *Generalmajor* in 1781)

The Saxon Infantry Regiments Disbanded in 1748

IR Zweite Garde (Second Foot Guards)
Oberstlieutenant von Bircholz raised an infantry regiment in 1688. In 1692, the unit was merged to the *Leibregiment zu Fuss* under *Obersten* von Bornstaedt forming a *Doppelregiment* (double regiment) under one *Chef* but with two *Kommandeurs*. In 1695, by dividing the 'double' regiment were raised the IR Erste Garde zu Fuss and the IR Zweite Garde zu Fuss. Since 1696, the unit was commonly referred as IR Zweite Garde. In 1712, the regiment was officially raised as IR Zweite Garde from the third and fourth battalion of the Foot Guards garrisoned in Poland. It fought the Campaigns in Poland 1733 and 1734, on the Rhine 1735. In Bohemia, Moravia and Saxony 1741, 1742, 1744, and 1745. In 1748, the unit was disbanded. Three companies went to

IR Königin, four companies to IR Prinz Clemens, four companies to IR Graf Brühl

Chef
The Elector of Saxony/King of Poland, or in German the *Kurfürst*.

Kommandeur
- 1688 von Bircholz
- 1697 von Benkendorf
- 1702 von Egidy
- 1712 *Generalmajor* von Bose
- 1719 *Oberster* von Pflugk (died in 1725)
- 1725 *Oberster* von Jasmund (*Generalmajor* in 1734)
- 1734 *Oberster* von Natzmer (*Kommandant* in Naumburg in 1734)
- 1734 *Oberster* von Münch

IR von Allnpeck

In 1710, the *Generalfeldmarschall* Ogilvy raised a regiment by merging IR Wostromirsky and IR Drost. The unit fought in Poland and in Brabant until 1717. The regiment fought the campaigns in Poland in 1733 and 1734, in Hungary until 1739, and in Bohemia and Saxony in 1741, 1742, 1744, and 1745. Disbanded in 1748. Four companies went to the Guards, three to the IR Xaver, four to the IR Gotha.

Chef/Kommandeur
- 1710 *Generalfeldmarshall* Ogilvy (died the same year)
- 1710 *Generalleutnant* Golz
- 1717 *Oberster* von Fickner (to the Guards in 1719)
- 1719 *Oberster* de la Serre
- 1724 *Oberster* von Löwendal (also spelt Löwendahl, *Inspecteur der Infanterie* in 1733)
- 1733 *Oberster* von Ludwig (died)
- 1733 *Oberster* von Rochow (*Generalmajor* in 1739)
- 1739 *Oberster* von Allnpeck
- 1748 disbanded

IR Graf Bellegarde

In January 1742, IR Bellegarde was raised for homeland defence. The unit had a short existence and was disbanded in 1748 and the personnel distributed between the other infantry regiments; one company to IR Koenigin, four companies to IR von Frankenberg, four companies to IR von Minckwitz, one company to IR Prinz Xaver, one company to FR von Rochow.

IR von Jasmund

Oberster von Loeben raised an infantry regiment in 1683. It fought the campaigns in Poland 1733 and 1734. In 1744 and 1745, it was in Bohemia and Saxony. Disbanded in 1748; three companies went to FR von Rochow, four companies to IR von Stollberg and four companies to IR Graf Friese.

Chef

- 1680 von Loeben raised an infantry unit
- 1702 *Generalfeldmarschall* Steinau
- 1705 Fürst von Fürstenberg (died in 1716)
- 1716 *Generalmajor* von Browne
- 1717 *Oberster* von Marchen (*Generalmajor* and *Kommandant* of Pleißenburg in 1732)
- 1732 *Oberster* von Dießbach (*Chef* of the Swiss Guards in 1733)
- 1733 *Oberster* von Unruh (Vice-president of the *Geheimrat Kollegium* in 1737)
- 1742 *Oberster* von Römer (*Generalmajor* in 1744)
- 1744 *Oberster* Franz von Pirch (or Young Pirch; killed at Kesselsdorf)
- 1746 *Generalmajor* von Jasmund
- 1748 disbanded

The grenadier companies of the disbanded regiments IR Zweite Garde, von Jasmund, von Allnpeck, and Bellegarde formed the *Grenadierbattalion* under the command of Graf Bellegarde d'Entremont, titled *Kurprinzessin* after 1750).

5

The Saxon Corps serving with the French Armies 1758-1762

In Greek mythology, the phoenix is a long-lived bird capable of regeneration. A phoenix obtains new life by arising from the ashes of its predecessor. As we have seen in 1756 the old Saxon army, after being trapped in Pirna, died and pressed into Prussian service, disappeared, its honour reduced to ashes. Anyway, in 1756-1757 a new Saxon army rose from the ashes like the mythologic bird to live another cycle of life. The Saxons deserted the Prussian service in mass. They fled in small groups and sometime whole units escaped. Crossing the Austrian border, the so-called *Revertenten* reached the Danube not fat from Vienna. The first unit raised, on 16 February 1757, was the IR Kurprinzessin, from personal of the former grenadier battalion Kurprinzessin. In the beginning, both Saxons and Austrians were sceptical about the idea but, the number of *Revertenten* increasing (until March 1757, 180 officers and 2,426 men gathered) they decided to raise five new battalions. Shortly afterwards, a gathering area was chosen in Hungary. On 20 July, the strength of the Saxon corps was of 5,359 men, by 20 August it had reached 5,618, and in September 7,331 men. The Corps had one *Generalmajor*, five *Obersten*, seven *Oberstlieutenants*, 12 *Majors*, 54 *Kapitains*, eight *Rittmeister*, 60 *Premierlieutenants*, 10 *Adjutanten*, 62 *Souslieutenants*, four *Stueckjunker*, 44 *Fahnriche*, 23 *Kornets*, and 22 *Kadets*.

The soldiers lacked everything but, thanks to the efforts of *Generalmajor* von Galbert, some financial help was found and the men survived the harsh winter in Hungary even if the spreading of diseases took a heavy toll. During the winter of 1757-58 the Dauphine of France, born a Saxon princess, convinced the French cabinet to take the Saxons gathered in Hungary in French service. Subsequently, the Saxon infantry passed into French pay, Maria Theresa already having in her own service four Saxon cavalry regiments coming from Poland (for which see Part I of this work).

On 16 March 1758, *Generalmajor* Baron von Dyherrn was appointed commander. The agreement signed was for a Saxon corps of 10,000 men into 12 battalions. The troops where left free to swear an oath of fidelity to the King of France. Before leaving Austria, the corps was completely equipped receiving new uniforms, flags, flints, bayonets, sabres for grenadiers,

cartridge boxes, and in sum all the much-needed equipment. The *Konvention* would expire on 1 April 1759.

The IR Kurprinzessin, Prinz Friedrich August, and Prinz Xaver each had eight companies of musketeers and a flank company of grenadiers. The Garde zu Fuss, IR Prinz Joseph (former Königin; the Queen had died on 7 November 1757), Prinz Maximilian, Prinz Clemens, Graf Brühl, Fürst Lubomirsky, von Rochow, von Minckwitz, and Prinz Gotha each had four companies of musketeers and a grenadier company.

The establishment of a battalion consisted of a staff, organised as follows:

The Prinz Xaver. In 1764, as Regent he had to re-form the Saxon Army after the Seven Years War (Anne SK Brown Collection)

- 1 *Oberst*
- 1 *Oberstlieutenant*
- 1 *Major*
- 1 *Regimentsquartiermst.* (regimental quartermaster)
- 1 Adjutant
- 1 *Auditeur*
- 1 *Feldprediger* (chaplain)
- 1 *Regimentsfeldscheer* (regimental surgeon)
- 6 *Hautboisten* (oboists)
- 1 *Regimentstambour* (regimental drummer)
- 1 *Profoss* (provost)
- 1 *Buchsenmacher* (gunsmith)
- 1 *Buchsenschaefter*
- 1 *Proviantknecht*

Total 19 all ranks

A battalion company of musketeers comprised:

- 1 *Kapitain* (captain)
- 1 *Premierlieutenant* (first-lieutenant)
- 1 *Souslieutenent* (sub-lieutenant)
- 1 *Fähnrich* (ensign)
- 3 *Sergeanten* (sergeants)
- 1 *Gefreiterkorporal* (corporal)
- 1 *Fourier* (fourrier)
- 1 *Feldscheer* (surgeon)

- 6 *Korporale* (corporals)
- 3 *Tambours* (drummers)
- 1 *Zimmermann* (carpenter)
- 114 *Musketiere*
  Total 134 all ranks

A grenadier company comprised:

- 1 *Kapitain* (captain)
- 1 *Premierlieutenant* (first-lieutenant)
- 1 *Souslieutenent* (sub-lieutenant)
- 3 *Sergeanten* (sergeants)
- 1 *Fourier* (fourrier)
- 1 *Feldscheer* (surgeon)
- 6 *Korporale* (corporals)
- 3 *Tambours* (drummers)
- 2 *Pfeifer* (fifers)
- 2 *Zimmerleute* (carpenters)
- 114 *Grenadiere* (grenadiers)
  Total 135 all ranks

The total of the Saxon corps, including a general staff, amounted to 9,879 men. The regimental *Kommandanten* were:

Garde zu Fuss – *Obstlt*. von Gotz
Kurprinzessen – *Obstlt*. von Flemming
Prinz Friedrich August – *Obst*. von Borke
Prinz Karl Maximilian – *Generalmajor* von Klingenberg
Prinz Joseph – *Obstlt*. von Geusau
Minckwitz – *Obstlt*. von Arnim
Von Rochow – *Obstlt*. von Bennigsen
Prinz Xaver – *Obstlt*. von Kavanagh
Prinz Clemens – *Obstlt*. von Kaltenborn
Graf Brühl – *Obst*. von Thiele
Fürst Lubomirsky – *Obstlt*. von Ronnow
Prinz Gotha – *Obstlt* Le Coq

The corps left Hungary on 29 April 1758 and in five echelons marched to Ebersdorf and Schönbrunn where it paraded in front of the Austrian Empress. On 14 August, the columns reached Andernach in the Palatinate where they camped. On that day, the corps received 24 × 4-pdr regimental guns as a present from the Dauphine of France (two regimental guns per unit drawn by three horses each). The French trained the Saxon artillerists.

The corps was split in two columns, the first under *Generalleutenant* von Dyherrn and the second under *Generalleutenant* von Galbert and from the 6 August until 18 August they marched to Remagen and Dusseldorf where the corps crossed the free cities of Essen and Dortmund before reaching Westphalia, on 29 September. On 24 August 1758, at Muhlheim, from two

pre-existing artillery companies, were raised three brigades. Prinz Xaver, now Saxon commander-in-chief, reached the corps at Gosterup. The corps enjoyed some rest from 4 September until 22 September, camped in Unna.

On 4 September, two French cavalry brigades (twelve squadrons) joined the Saxon corps. In Dortmund, on 2 September, the corps received also some French and Palatine infantry units and was re-organized into two lines.

OOB. The Chevert Corps on 2 September 1758

Commanders: *Lieutenant Général* Comte de Chevert, *Generallieutenant* Prinz Xaver

First Line:

Lieutenant Général de Grallier, *Lieutenant Général* de Boges, *Generallieutenant* von Dyherrn

Brigadier de St-Jal, *Brigadier* Belzunce, *Brigadier* Rohan-Rochefort, *Brigadier* Bourbon-Buffet.

2 squadrons. Cuirassiers du Roy (French)
2 squadrons St-Jal (French)
2 squadrons Chabrillan (French)
4 battalions Belzunce (French)
2 battalions Rohan-Rochefort (French)
2 battalions Prinz Friedrich
1 battalion Prinz Maximilian
2 battalions Prinz Xaver
1 battalion Garde zu Fuss
2 squadrons Bourbon (French)
2 squadrons Trasseigny (French)
2 squadrons Royal-Piémont (French)

Second Line

Generallieutenant von Galbert (*Generalmajor* von Klingenberg, and *Generalmajor* von Osten)

2 squadrons Dauphin (French)
2 squadrons Chartres (French)
2 squadrons Orléans (French)
1 battalion Baden (Palatinate)
1 battalion Osten (Palatinate)
1 battalion Prinz Clemens
1 battalion von Rochow
1 battalion Prinz Gotha
1 battalion von Minkwitz
1 battalion von Brühl
1 battalion Prinz Joseph

The Reserve consisted of two battalions of IR Kurprinzessin and one battalion of IR Lubomirsky, under *Oberst* von Flemming. The artillery had 8 × 8 pdrs.

The light troops, under the Comte de Chabot, consisted of the Légion Royale and of the Volontaires de Flandre.

The Prince de Soubise advanced on Einbeck defended only by the small force of Prince Ysenburg (7,500 men), Ferdinand of Brunswick detached *Generalleutnant* Oberg with 14,000 men to support him. In front of the combined forces of Ysenburg and Oberg, Soubise retired first on Göttingen and then on Kassel. The Allies were on his heels and soon the two armies were facing each other near Kassel. The situation remained stable until October 3 when Oberg learned that two strong detachments had been sent by the French commander-in-chief the Marquis de Contades to reinforce Soubise. The same night, Oberg crossed the Fulda and encamped on the plateau of Sandershausen. On 8 October, the Saxon headquarters were in Kassel.

The Battle of Lutterberg, 10 October 1758

On October 9, the two detachments sent by Contades made their junction with Soubise who immediately crossed the Fulda River and formed a line of battle in front of the Allied army. Soubise's plan for the battle was to turn the allied left flank with Chevert's corps while Fitzjames' division would attack in the centre and he himself would launch an assault against the allied right wing on the plateau of Sandershausen. During the night of 9-10 October, fearing for his lines of communication, Oberg decamped from the plateau of Sandershausen, passed the village of Landwehrhagen, leaving only a detachment on the plateau to cover his retreat. He planned to recross the Fulda at Münden. At 3:00 a.m., Chevert and Prinz Xaver began a long eight-kilometre march around the allied left flank through Dahlheim and a wooded area, crossing a small affluent of the Fulda. At dawn, Fitzjames marched to take position to the right of Soubise's corps. Meanwhile, Soubise sent detachments under de Broglie, de Lanion, and de Castries. Broglie reconnoitred the plateau of Sandershausen, which was now devoid of any enemy troops. Soubise then formed his corps and Fitzjames' troops into six columns and crossed the brook of Bettenhausen. After the crossing of the brook of Sandershausen, Soubise rearranged his six columns into eight. Continuing his advance on the plateau of Sandershausen, Broglie came to contact with some jägers who soon retired. Broglie then rapidly marched towards Landwehrhagen, which had also been abandoned by the allies.

When Oberg saw Broglie's forces close behind his army, he realized that it would be dangerous to continue his march towards Münden through difficult terrain with the French so close behind his columns. He then decided to deploy his army with the infantry in two lines in the centre, a right wing of cavalry and the cavalry of the left wing positioned behind the infantry to the left. His right was anchored on light woods and heights, the village of Lutterberg behind his centre.

His left wing extended to a thicket upon an eminence where five 6-pdrs were placed. A deep and wide ravine with marshes at its bottom covered his front. The village of Lutterberg was behind the allied lines and four 12-pdrs were planted on the rising ground towards the village.

About 7:00 a.m., while waiting for the main body of the French army, Broglie reconnoitred the enemy position and cannonaded them to slow down their deployment. Upon reaching Landwehrhagen, Broglie was informed that Chevert was now some three kilometres to his right. Indeed, Chevert had reached the village of Benterode which lay to his left. Fitzjames was also approaching this village, placing himself to the left of Chevert's corps.

Learning of the movements of the allies, Soubise personally joined Broglie to reconnoitre their positions. He then ordered his columns to speed up their advance. The columns, with artillery at their head, then advanced in good order and deployed under the supervision of de Lugeac and du Mesnil. To the left, Soubise's battleline was anchored on woods and on the scarps of the Fulda. His right extended to the village of Benterode. The hedges of the village of Landwehrhagen were occupied by Waldner Infantry Brigade and nine Württemberger battalions. The Rohan Infantry Brigade linked this position to the Gendarmerie on the left wing while the Commissaire Général Cavalry Brigade and other Württemberger units were placed behind Rohan. This section of the battleline was under the command of Prince Camille assisted by de Puységur, de Raugrave and de Bezons. The infantry of the second line was under the command of the Marquis de Crillon. Fitzjames' infantry was placed to the right of Landwehrhagen, extending to Benterode. Fitzjames' cavalry, under M. de Champignolles and the Chevalier de Montbarrey, was placed in the third line of the centre.

Chevert had now reached Sichelnstein. While his advanced units under de Chabot chased enemy light troops in front of them, Chevert deployed his troops in two lines with his left one kilometre to the right of Benterode and his right at Sichelnstein. He also formed a third line with his cavalry.

At 1:00 p.m., the entire French army was deployed in order of battle. It was resolved that the left and centre would stand still until Chevert would be ready to launch his attack. At 2:00 p.m., Chevert received the order to attack. The French artillery positioned all along the line opened a very efficient fire while Chevert debouched in three columns followed by his cavalry in front of the enemy positions. The allies could barely return fire since most of their artillery was still on the road towards Münden. Shortly after, Soubise ordered Fitzjames to advance. Oberg reacted by detaching *Generalmajor* Zastrow from the right wing with two battalions of the second line and four squadrons to reinforce his left.

At 2:45 p.m., Chevert's columns came to contact with the allied left flank. Zastrow's battalions attacked the French with their bayonets and forced them to retire from the wood. Oberg sent troops from his second line to reinforce Zastrow to prevent Chevert from deploying in the plain. At 4:00 p.m., Chevert began a brisk cannonade against this column with his 42 guns and simultaneously fell on Zastrow's corps. His first line was composed of infantry, which Zastrow attacked with the bayonet and routed. However, a considerable line of cavalry was supporting this first line. Chevert then ordered Voyer and Bellefond, at the head of the cavalry, to charge the allied column. The cavalry attacked Zastrow's infantry in front and flank and broke it. Voyer was wounded during the charge.

The attack of Chevert was the signal that the French army was waiting for. The left-wing cavalry then swiftly advanced but was delayed by a dale and a brook. The Piémont, Castellas, and Alsace infantry brigades advanced so rapidly that they soon reached the opposite slope, so did the artillery. As the allied column retired in front of Chevert, his cavalry deployed in the plain. Eight squadrons of allied cavalry then advanced in good order and deployed to cover the retiring column. During the engagement that ensued, the cavalries of both sides clashed five times and the allied cavalry was repeatedly pushed back. Meanwhile, Chevert's Saxon column stormed the Stodberg hill where the allies had placed several batteries and an important force.

Prinz Xaver attacked the position frontally at the head of the Saxon grenadiers while von Dyherrn turned it. The attackers wavered under fire but Prinz Xaver displayed a great courage and, sabre in hand, directed the assault. IR Prinz Xaver, led by *Oberst* von Kavanagh, drove back two Hessian battalions and captured six guns at the point of the bayonet. After some bitter fighting the Saxons remained master of the Stodberg. An allied counter-attack was repulsed with the support of IR Prinz Friedrich August, IR Prinz Maximilian and FR Rochow while Graf von Solms attacked from the right side with 10 grenadier companies.

Meanwhile, the rest of the French army advanced against the front of the allied first line. Faced with the success of Chevert's attack, Oberg soon ordered the retreat towards the defile leading to Münden. The French artillery opened fire on the allies while they passed this defile, breaking down the artillery and ammunition wagons. Oberg then formed three or four battalions in front of the defile. When the other corps of the French army reached the allied positions, they could only contemplate retiring cavalry units as darkness slowly took possession of the battlefield. During their retreat, the allies abandoned most of their artillery on the road to Münden and several soldiers were captured in the woods. The French army encamped for the night on the positions that it had conquered. During the night, the allied army crossed the Werra, finally halting at Dransfeld. The Saxon losses were around 300 men. Over all, the Hessians lost 1,200 men 22 guns and 20 ammunition wagons, four flags and three standards.

From 11 October until 30 October the Franco-Saxons marched to Soest, where they camped until 10 November, then on 28 November they took up their winter-quarters on the Lahn with headquarters in Limburg. On 24 November Prinz Xaver left the army for Versailles. On 1 April 1759, the convention for the Saxon corps was renewed. The corps received the needed 72 *Souslieutenants*, 72 Grenadiers, and 360 musketeers that they had hitherto lacked.

The Battle of Bergen, 13 April 1759

When Ferdinand of Brunswick heard of the capture of Frankfurt early in January 1759, he resolved to risk a long march at this bad season and to attack de Broglie near this town. He hoped to paralyse French operations in this region by severing them from their base. Ferdinand first launched

diversionary operations against Hessen. He then launched a surprise attack on the French positions. However, Broglie managed to concentrate a French force at the fortified town Bergen blocking the road to Frankfurt. On 12 April, Broglie's army bivouacked near Bergen. The Saxons were present but saw only limited action.

The allies lost 415 dead, 1,770 wounded, the French 500 dead and 1,300 wounded.

The Saxons lost a total of 89 men wounded and dead most were part of the grenadier company of IR Kurprinz caught under the fire of the Hanoverian Jägers. A severe loss for the Saxon Corps was the death of *Generallieutnant* von Dyherrn who, wounded by a cannonball, died at Frankfurt am Main on 24 April. On 12 May, an order issued from Warsaw by the King of Poland, prescribed the compulsory use of the cuirass for generals when on mounted service. Graf von Solms, appointed *Generallieutenant*, replaced von Dyherrn.

Ferdinand's plan to drive the French out of Hesse had failed and he retired towards Minden.

The Battle of Minden, 1 August 1759

On 1 August 1759, the French army was on the offensive. Contades, hoping to face a dispersed allied army camped not far from Minden, crossed the Bastau brook in front of him on 19 bridges. On Tuesday evening 31 July, the French camp was all-alert in the darkness. He planned to march his army across these bridges, to its various stations on the plain of Minden. Contades and Broglie together had 57,000 foot and horse including the Saxons. Ferdinand's entire force was near 42,000 men, excluding the detachment sent towards Gohfeld under the Hereditary Prince. On 1 August, about midnight, Contades' army came out of its camp in eight columns. The Saxons crossed with the French troops and deployed on the left wing.

Around 3:00 a.m., a French battery of six guns began to cannonade Ferdinand's headquarters at Hille. A French corps deployed nearby to make a false attack on Hille to distract Ferdinand's attention from their main effort on the allied left wing. The morning was very misty. Contades' troops wasted many hours to form after crossing the Bastau. By 5:00 a.m., Broglie, a capable officer, had crossed the Weser, taken up his appointed position on the right close to the Weser, and made his dispositions to fall upon Wangenheim, punctually and in good order. Nevertheless, he dared not attack until the rest of the army was formed. Meanwhile, Contades' main army was forming in order of battle on the plain of Minden. His cavalry occupied the heath in the centre and his infantry on the left extended to the morass near the village of Hahlen. Around 5:00 a.m., Wangenheim's corps moved out of its camp through the openings previously made in the dyke and formed in order of battle. While Ferdinand's columns were on the march, Broglie began to cannonade Wangenheim's positions around Todtenhausen. Broglie persisted in this tactic for three hours.

Between 6:00 and 7:00 a.m., the allied columns deployed in order of battle from Hartum and Hahlen to their right and Stemmeren to their left. About

7:00 a.m., a French battery of the left wing opened against the second allied column of artillery on its march and raked it. The British brigade forming part of this column deployed and returned fire and silenced the French battery within 10 minutes. By 7:00 a.m. and even by 8:00 a.m., Contades' troops were still struggling to take position. The ground on both wings was rough and unfit for cavalry. Therefore, Contades put his entire cavalry in the centre. These 10,000 horsemen were the flower of the French Army, they had firm open ground ahead of them and strong batteries and masses of infantry to support on each flank. The batteries were positioned to catch any assailant in cross-fire. However, the French left wing of infantry was late in arriving at its position, and its tardiness was not without effect on the issue of the action.

Soon after 8:00 a.m., combats began.

The British brigades pressed on with steadiness against the motionless lines of French cavalry. Then at last, the wall of men and horses started into life, and 11 squadrons of the French first line, coming forward from the rest, bore straight down upon the British first line. The British and Hanoverian battalions stood firm until the enemy were within 10 meters. They then poured a deadly volley, which strewed the ground with men and horses, throwing back the French first line of cavalry and continuing their advance.

Contades arrived in the centre. Three additional French infantry brigades and 24 guns were coming forward from the French left to enfilade the audacious British and Hanoverian battalions. Ferdinand advanced Phillips' brigade of heavy guns to parry, if possible, this flanking attack. Then the second line of the French cavalry came thundering down, eager to retrieve their defeat, upon the nine isolated battalions. For a moment, the Anglo-Hanoverian lines seemed to waver under this attack but recovering themselves they closed up their ranks and met the charging squadrons with a storm of musketry, which blasted them off the field.

At this moment, Scheele's infantry brigade along with Wangenheim Infantry and Hessian Garde then brought a timely support to this attack. Prinz Xaver with his Saxons attacked these allied units. The Saxon Corps was deployed to the left of the French cavalry and shortly forced them back. The allied infantry soon rallied, resumed its advance and routed the Saxon regiments with losses. The Aquitaine and Condé infantry brigades, under the command of Maugiron, wanted to march to the support of the Saxons but they were driven back. Maugiron was wounded during the action.

About 10:00 a.m., the French army retreated in disorder, taking shelter under the guns of Minden or re-crossing the bridges over the rivulet to their camp behind the marsh.

These bridges were then broken for fear of being pursued. Contandes sent the second line French right wing infantry to cover the retreat. After covering the retreat of the right wing of the French army, Broglie withdrew into Minden.

Meanwhile, the Saxon brigades had covered the retreat of the left wing of the French army into its old camp. Ferdinand ordered the British artillery to advance as near the morass as possible to dislodge the French units who had taken refuge in this camp. The British artillery then forced the French to retire. The French lost 6,000-7,000 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

The number of men lost is unknown but out of 450 Officers, the Saxons lost 5 dead, 22 wounded and 13 prisoners. Also, 25 guns, seven flags and 10 standards were lost. The Saxons lost great part of their baggage. The Saxon Corps suffered heavily under the cannonade and its commander Prinz Xaver was wounded.

The allies lost 2,822 men, half of it falling on those rash six British battalions who, from 4,434 men and 78 officers, lost 1,252 men.

During the following night, abandoning his communications with Paderborn, Contades crossed the Weser, broke down the bridge of Minden, burned his bridges of boats and retired through a difficult and distressing country to Kassel, with an army not only beaten but demoralised. Then, the defeated French took up winter quartiers. After this victory, the allied army advanced into Hesse recapturing Kassel, Marburg and Münster, recovering all territories previously lost during this campaign. Contades was subsequently relieved of his command and replaced by Broglie.

The Saxon grenadier companies were detached from their parent unit and formed two grenadier battalions under *Oberst* Lecoq and sent to garrison Offenbach. The first battalion converged two companies of the *Gardeducorps* and three companies of the *Leibgrenadiergarde*; the second battalion converged two companies of dismounted cavalrymen and the three grenadier companies of the regiments Kurprinzessen, Friedrich and Xaver. The Saxon Corps spent the winter between Würzburg and Aschaffenburg.

After Minden – The Year 1760

The allied Army operating in western Germany under the command of Ferdinand of Brunswick, had more than 70,000 men. On the French side, the *Armée d'Allemagne*, placed under the command of the Duc de Broglie, counted 80,000 men with its headquarters at Frankfurt, while the *Armée de Bas-Rhin* under the command of the Comte de Saint-Germain totalled some 30,000 men. Prinz Xaver, Comte de Lusace, commanded a Reserve of 15,000 men. Broglie concentrated his cantonments towards Hanau and Frankfurt. He planned to invade Hessen-Kassel and then to conquer Hanover. On January 16, Broglie arrived at Frankfurt where he established his headquarters.

Saint-Germain took command of the right wing from Aschaffenburg. Prinz Xaver went sent to Württemberg with his Saxons. The Saxon grenadier were converged in two battalions under the command of *Oberst* von Lecoq. The first battalion was formed with two companies of the *Gardes du Corps* (on foot) and three companies of *Leibgrenadiergarde*; the second, with from two dismounted cavalry companies, one company of IR *Kurprinzessin*, a company of IR Prinz Friedrich August and a company of IR Prinz Xaver. These battalions formed the garrison of Offenbach.

When the Saxon Corps was resting in his cantonments, Prinz Xaver went to Paris where he negotiated the renewal of the subsidy contract allowing to maintain the Saxon Contingent. On 31 March 1760, the convention between France and the Saxon Corps was renewed until 31 March 1761. The heavy

losses incurred during the preceding campaign were compensated with new recruits raised in Saxony by *Oberst* Carlsburg and *Major* Eberstein. Therefore, most soldiers of the contingent were still native Saxons. Most Saxon soldiers wished to fight against Prussia for their Elector in Saxony and service with the French army was gradually becoming less popular. Sometimes recruits were refusing to join the French armies.

On July 23, the two armies were again facing each other. On the French side, Prinz Xaver's corps took position at Frankenberg theatening Kassel. On the allied side, the army was distributed in several divisions from the Eder on the left to Warburg and along the Diemel on the right with the main concentration near Sachsenhausen. On July 24, Broglie divided his army into three corps: the first corps of 15,000 men under Prinz Xaver was detached towards Hersfeld and Fulda on the left of the allied army. On 31 July, at 11:00 a.m., Prinz Xaver attacked the redoubts and entrenchments defending the allied camp at Kassel. The Saxons along with the La Marck Brigade drove Kielmansegge's corps out of its defensive positions. Prinz Xaver occupied Kassel, and Hesse was thus laid at the mercy of the French. The so called 'Right Reserve (of the first line)' under Prinz Xaver assisted by the Graf von Solms counted 18 battalions. The Saxon Corps had been reinforced by three battalions of the Régiment Anhalt and three battalions of the Régiment Royal Bavière. The infantry was supported by two cavalry brigades with 12 squadrons, the Chevalier de Fleury's Brigade (Conti (2 sqns), Fleury (2 sqns), and Dauphin-Étranger (2 sqns), and the Holstein's Brigade (Royal-Allemand Cavalerie (2 sqns), Nassau-Sarrebruck Cavalerie (2 sqns), and Wurtemberg Cavalerie (2 sqns).

After the conquest of Kassel, a series of manoeuvres and counter-manoeuvres followed. The first half of August was marked by continuous rain. On August 26, Prinz Xaver's Reserve marched through Göttingen, raising a contribution of 30,000 crowns. Prinz Xaver then left a strong garrison in the town and marched to Esebeck where he encamped.

On September 19, Broglie personally accompanied new reinforcements for Prinz Xaver, planning to attack Wangenheim. With these reinforcements, Prinz Xaver's Corps counted between 25 and 30,000 men. The French plans changed when the allies attempted to siege Wesel and the French manoeuvred to relieve the fortress.

On 14 December, Prinz Xaver at the head of the Saxon contingent retired from Treffurt to camp near Eisenach. The French also went into winter-quarters. Broglie established his headquarters at Kassel and his army was distributed along the Upper Rhine. Meanwhile, Castries' corps was distributed along the Lower Rhine from Kleve to Cologne.

The Combat of Langensalza, 15 February 1761

On 9 February 1761, Ferdinand of Brunswick launched an offensive in Hesse hoping to reconquer this country while the French were dispersed in their winter-quarters. On his extreme left, Spörcken advanced against the isolated Saxon corps stationed in the area of Langensalza (present-day Bad

Langensalza). Friedrich II had also detached a corps (7,000 men) under the command of *Generalmajor* von Syburg to assist Spörcken in his enterprise against the Saxons. On February 14, the allied and Prussian corps made their junction near Langensalza, repaired the broken bridges over the Unstrut during the night, and prepared to launch a coordinated attack on the Saxon corps.

On 15 February, before daybreak, the Graf von Solms at the head of IR Prinz Friedrich August took position on a height to the left of Langensalza on the road between Thamsbrück and Schönstedt. A battalion of Saxon converged grenadiers already occupied the position. They were soon reinforced by IR Prinz Xaver.

At 7:00 a.m., all allied and Prussian troops came to the Unstrut River bank to pass it, but the thaw had so increased the waters that the banks were flooded from Mühlhausen almost to Langensalza. The Prussian cavalry got through the passage of Merxleben while their cannons were battering the town of Langensalza. Spörcken sent eight squadrons of his first line across the Unstrut at Thamsbrück with a brigade of chasseurs and a squadron of Luckner Hussars whose whole corps could not pass, the waters continuing out all day.

At 7:30 a.m., IR Prinz Joseph and Prinz Maximilian joined the Saxon force assembled under Solms on the height near Langensalza. The Prussians appeared almost simultaneously, debouching in four columns and deploying in order of battle in two lines on the heights of Merxleben. Solms immediately sent a messenger to Mühlhausen and another officer to ask IR Prinz Anton to force-march to join him as soon as possible. However, the latter officer could not reach IR Prinz Anton because enemy hussars and jägers had already taken position between Solms' corps and IR Prinz Anton. *Major* von Falkenberg at the head of one squadron of Alt Bremer Cavalry delayed IR Prinz Anton for more than two hours till the arrival of *Generallieutenant* Reden followed by his regiment.

At about 7:45 a.m., Stainville arrived and deployed his force in order of battle on the slopes behind the Judenberg; his dragoons on the right in a meadow, his left towards Langensalza, and the Judenberg occupied by some cannon and infantry piquets. At 8:00 a.m., the 10 hussars sent by Solms to reconnoitre the banks of the Unstrut near Thamsbrück fired to signal that they had located the allies. Shortly after, allied cavalry and jägers were seen forming on a height near Thamsbrück. They were soon joined by other cavalry and by 8:15 a.m., eight allied squadrons and two jäger battalions were deployed in order of battle on this height. At 8:15 a.m., the Prussian right formed in column and debouched by the bridge of Merxleben, halting as soon as it reached it. The Prussian left was deployed near Nägelstedt. The Prussians then began to cannonade Stainville's positions with the battery planted the previous day near Merxleben.

Solms had deployed his division in order of battle on a height with a ravine running from Zimmern to Uffhofen on his left; the road from Langensalza to Schönstedt to his front; his right anchored on a ravine facing the enemy. With the allied cavalry now deployed in order of battle on the left of Solms' corps, the latter was redeployed with its right to the road leading to Schönstedt; and

IR Prinz Maximilian and Prinz Joseph en potence to protect the exposed Saxon left flank. Solms asked Stainville for cavalry reinforcements and about 8:45 a.m., the Volontaires de Schomberg (250 horse) joined him. Meanwhile, the Vicomte de Gréaulme informed Solms that Stainville had received orders to retire on Eisenach.

At this moment, the allied cavalry marched speedily against Solms' left while the Prussians, who now had nothing to fear from Stainville, marched on Langensalza.

Solms retreated by his centre, staying behind with his grenadiers to cover his retreat. The Chevalier d'Orb, *capitaine* at Royal-Nassau Hussards, offered his services to guide the retreating force through the ravine which had been made even more impracticable by the thaw and continuous rain. However, instead of leading the column by Uffhofen as planned, he directed it on Zimmern. Solms realised too late the mistake made by d'Orb, the Hanoverian cavalry was already reaching Zimmern to attack his flank.

The Saxon infantry was forced to pass the Salza with water at knee height and the Saxon artillery had much difficulties in crossing the stream. This delay gave enough time to *Generallieutenant* Hodenberg to march through the village of Zimmern and to arrive on the right flank of the retreating Saxons. In the meantime, the Prussian cavalry debouched from Langensalza, threatening the left of the Saxons. Part of the Prussian cavalry formed in column to attack the flank of the Saxon grenadiers forming the rearguard who were still near Uffhofen, delayed by a false manoeuvre of the Volontaires de Schomberg who had thrown themselves between the grenadiers and IR Prinz Maximilian. Another part of the Prussian cavalry, which had deployed in line on a slope, charged the grenadiers frontally. The Saxon grenadiers repulsed these two initial attacks. However, the Prussians rallied and launched a second charge. Meanwhile a detachment of Zieten Hussars who had marched by Langensalza to the right of the ravine of Uffhofen attacked the Saxon grenadiers in the rear. Surrounded on all sides, the Saxon grenadiers finally surrendered.

While the Saxon grenadiers delayed the Prussians, the head of the Saxon columns continued to cross the ravine to avoid total encirclement.

The eight allied squadrons under Hodenberg had already passed the village of Zimmern and marched on IR Prinz Friedrich August, the first Saxon unit to pass the ravine. The Saxon cannon were located so low that they could not fire at the allied cavalry. The rest of the Saxon corps managed to pass the ravine and most of it took refuge in a wood sheltered from the enemy cavalry. However, the allied cavalry attacked the two Saxon regiments forming the end of the column: IR Prinz Joseph and Prinz Maximilian. The allies charged them with six squadrons, isolating a division of IR Prinz Joseph and the entire battalion of IR Prinz Maximilian. Then, four allied squadrons surrounded these isolated Saxon units who received them with a general salvo and at the point of the bayonet. During the engagement, two allied squadrons managed to turn the rear of these units.

Generallieutenant Hodenberg attacked a Saxon regiment which had formed a square. He was wounded during the ensuing engagement. The Saxon *Garde zu Fuss*, I./IR Prinz Xaver and I./IRPrinz Friedrich August

surrendered to the Prussians while IR Prinz Maximilian (aka Prinz Karl) and IR Prinz Anton surrendered to Spörcken's eight squadrons.

During the combat, the infantry of Spörcken's first line had passed the Unstrut at Thamsbrück. The Saxons were on the point of being completely surrounded when the La Ferronnaye Dragons arrived to the rescue. Without taking time to form properly, they charged the Allied cavalry, driving it back and capturing *Generallieutenant* Hodenberg, one standard, three officers and about 60 troopers. After the intervention of the French dragoons, the Saxons managed to reach Eisenach, not without losing many exhausted prisoners to the hussars who were following them at a distance. Near Eisenach, the Saxons made a junction with Stainville's corps. The head of the column reaching the place at 7:00 p.m. while the tail of the column arrived only on 16 February at 10:00 a.m.

After the action, the allied and Prussian troops being greatly fatigued, Syburg cantoned his corps at Langensalza and Spörcken's corps re-entered its former quarters on the left of the Unstrut, except Luckner's detachment which remained at Mülverstedt and Schönstedt.

Spörcken lost about 100 men. The Prussians took three battalions and seven pieces and Spörcken's troops took two battalions and six pieces. In all, the Saxons lost 2,000 men (including *Oberst* Carlsburg commanding the grenadiers, and 64 other officers) taken prisoners before managing to make a junction with Stainville's corps near Eisenach. They also lost some 300 men dead and wounded, four flags and seven guns.

From 3 until 11 March the Saxon corps was stationed by Bischofsheimand then from 4 to 14 April, was again camped close to Würzburg. The prisoners of IR Prinz Anton and Prinz Karl Maximilian were exchanged for Prussians. The Saxon corps was again at its nominal strength of 10,000 men. The new convention signed on 31 March 1761 stated the creation of a single heavy cavalry regiment of four squadrons of two companies each of 80 men. The cavalrymen were taken from the dismounted men previously serving as grenadiers. Each two-battalion infantry regiment received a second grenadier company of 98 men and all battalions now had four musketeer companies and one grenadier company. On 1 April 1761, the Saxon Corps had 9,960 men including 659 cuirassiers.

From 12 until 14 October 1761 the Saxon Corps moved to Braunschweig. The town was besieged and the Corps lost 15 men including three officers. The winter was spent at Eisenach.

Combat of Speele and Lutterberg, 23 July 1762

During the campaign of 1762 in West Germany, after their defeat at the battle of Wilhelmsthal on 24 June, the French commanders Soubise and d'Estrées retired behind the Fulda the following night. They left a single division to occupy the entrenched camp of Kratzenberg in front of Kassel. The two French generals then adopted a defensive stance. For his part, Ferdinand of Brunswick hesitated to exploit his recent success by extending his operations to the Main. Indeed, his communications with his left wing were seriously

threatened by the French occupation of Göttingen. He then resolved to closely followed the French army of the Upper Rhine and to take advantage of any of its mistakes to attack it. Soubise and d'Estrées, for their part, now relied on the eventual success of the operations of the Prince de Condé against the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick on the Lower Rhine. Meanwhile, they recalled Prinz Xaver who joined them at Lutterberg with the Saxon contingent to guard the passage of the Fulda. On July 21, observing that the corps of Prinz Xaver was over extended between Lutterberg and Münden, Ferdinand resolved to attack it.

In the night of July 22 to, Ferdinand detached Zastrow's, Gilsa's, and Bock's divisions along with Waldhausen's corps to execute this project. In the evening, the various Allied corps assigned to the attack on Prinz Xaver's corps assembled at Wilhelmsthal. At 9:00 p.m., they departed from this town to reach, during the night, the places where they were supposed to pass the Fulda.

On 23 July at 2:00 a.m., Allied forces under von Schlieffen (a member of the eminent Prussian family in Hessian service) passed the Werra at Hedemünden, meeting only minor resistance. However, he was intercepted on his march by Chabot's corps who forced him to retire temporarily. This seriously impeded Schlieffen's advance. At 3:00 a.m., the other allied divisions started to pass the Fulda at their assigned positions. Gilsa remained at Wahnhausen on the right bank of the Fulda with part of his division to cover an eventual retreat.

The Saxons grenadiers who guarded the entrenchments built in front of the fords of the Fulda, for two hours, opposed with great courage the passage of the river. Despite a heavy artillery fire directed against these entrenchments, Gilsa's division was unable to drive the Saxons out of their position at Speele. Meanwhile, Walthausen was more successful at the ford of Bonaforth where he was opposed by only 100 Saxon grenadiers. He first sent 100 grenadiers and 30 hussars across the river and closely supported them with the Schlemme converged grenadiers battalion. The Saxon detachment was soon driven out of its entrenchments but was able to retire unmolested. Finally, IR Bischhausen managed to pass the Fulda at Wahnhausen. Prinz Xaver, realizing that Walthausen was now threatening his right flank and that Gilsa had gained a bridgehead, resolved to retire his advanced brigade towards the heights behind Landwehrhagen where his two other brigades stood.

Meanwhile, Zastrow's division had passed the Fulda at Wilhelmshausen under cover of two battalion guns, IR Scheele in the lead. After its passage, this battalion climbed the heights and drove back the Saxon grenadiers defending this sector. The other battalions of Zastrow's division immediately passed the river. Despite a stubborn resistance of the Saxons, they were gradually driven back and forced to take refuge in the woods. Zastrow then advanced on Lutterberg. His battalion guns had been left behind on the Spiegelhütte.

Bock's divisions had also met strong resistance until the arrival of Zastrow's on the flank of the defenders who immediately retired, allowing Bock to make himself master of the entrenchments and to capture five guns.

Walthausen left three grenadier battalions at Bonaforth with instructions to advance against Münden to prevent the intervention of the French brigade

posted there. He then marched with the Schlemme converged grenadier battalion and all his cavalry against the heights of Lutterberg.

All allied divisions facing the Fulda had by then passed the river and were converging on Lutterberg, traversing the formed Saxon camp on their way and making several prisoners. Walthausen's division was the first to reach Lutterberg where it engaged the Saxon *Leibwache zu Pferde*. Walthausen deployed the Schlemme converged grenadiers along the outskirts of the woods and then hurled his cavalry (eight squadrons) against the Saxon cavalry (four squadrons). The Saxon resisted the two first charges but were broken on the third one, routing towards Landwehrhagen. At this moment, after much delays, Schlieffen's force finally arrived on the field in the rear of the Saxon cavalry, making several prisoners.

The Allies then redirected their march towards Landwehrhagen but IR Prinz Xaver bravely covered the retreat of the Saxon grenadiers to the heights behind Landwehrhagen where they rejoined the main body of the Saxon contingent. The engagement ended around 7:30 a.m. By then French reinforcements were pouring from Münden, Kratzenberg, and Crumbach. De Rochechouart advancing from Münden with his grenadiers even recaptured Bonaforth.

The allies repassed the Fulda at Spiegelhütte while Zastrow covered the retreat. During the entire engagement, Prince Friedrich of Brunswick at the head of 5,800 men had made demonstrations against the French entrenched camp of Kratzenberg near Kassel to prevent any intervention of this French force. In this action, the Saxon contingent lost 13 guns, five colours, three standards and 1,344 men:

- 5 officers and 181 soldiers killed
- 15 officers and 193 soldiers wounded
- 41 officers and 911 men taken prisoners
- 124 horses killed

The Saxon cavalry particularly suffered, losing its colonel, von Schlieben, killed in action, and his adjutant O'Byrn, wounded.

At the end of July, the corps was at 8,100 men, but the long fight was now at an end. On 18 February1763, Prinz Xaver marched back to Saxony with his men in three columns. The first column under *Generallieutenant* Graf Solms, the second under *Generallieutenant* von Klingenberg, and the third under *Generallieutenant* von Bruggen. The Peace of Hubertusburg was signed on 15 February 1763.

6

Summary of the Saxon Infantry uniforms and facing colours, 1730-1733

Early period 1730-1734

The Saxon infantry consisted of: three regiments of Foot Guards, nine regiments of the line, three independent grenadier companies, and of the Jannissery battalion (*Janitscharen)*. This unit was disbanded in 1731 and the personnel transferred to the newly raised Grenadier Battalion Graf von Friesen. In 1731, seven *Invaliden* companies were raised.

The early infantry facing colours:

Inf.-Regiment	Coat	Facing	Buttons	Breeches
Leib-Gren Garde	Lemon Yellow	Crimson	Brass	Lemon yellow
Garde	Straw yellow	Red	Silver	Red
Garde	Straw yellow	Red	Silver	Red
Kronprinz	Red	Lemon yellow	Silver	Yellow leather
Sachsen-Gotha	Red	Blue	Brass/Silver from '33	Yellow leather
Sachsen-Weissenfels	Red	Lemon yellow	Silver	Yellow leather
Sachsen-Weimar	Red	Green	Brass	Yellow leather
Harthausen	Red	Straw yellow	Silver	Yellow leather
Marche	Red	White	Brass	Yellow leather
du Caila	Red	Parrot green	Silber	Yellow leather
Loewendahl	Red	Sky blue	Brass	Yellow leather
Wilcke	Red	Brown	Brass	Yellow leather
Gren-Frei-Kp. Kgl Prinz	Straw yellow	Red	Silver	Yellow leather
Gren-Frei-Kp. Schwarzb.-Rudolstadt	Straw yellow	Red	Brass	Yellow leather
Gren-Frei-Kp. Sorau Promnitz	Straw yellow	Red	Silver	Yellow leather

Note: Officers and grenadiers could wear natural colour leather breeches when in service or cloth breeches in the facing colour for parade. In 1730, the grenadier headwear could be of two models. The first model was a mitre (close to the Prussian fusilier's headwear) consisting of a rounded top on a crown and a metal front plate. The grenadiers of the three regiments of Guards, IR Kronprinz, IR Sachsen Gotha, IR Sachsen Weissenfels, IR Sachsen Weimar, and the three independent grenadier companies adopted this cap. The second model had a cloth bag of the facing colour with a lower front plate. The grenadiers of the remaining regiments and the newly raised Grenadier Battalion Graf von Friesen adopted this type.

The grenadiers of the *Leibgrenadiergarde* regiment had also a service mitre of black felt with fittings in yellow metal. When on service, the officers too wore the mitre and a large bandolier covered in tissue of the facing colour sustaining the cartridge pouch also covered in cloth and embellished by a trophy of weapons. The grenadier officers wore the scarf around the waist. As armament, a flintlock with bayonet replaced the spontoon of the line.The officers of the musketeer companies wore instead, the scarf hanging from the left shoulder to the right flank.

Grenadier of the Grenadier Battalion Graf von Friesen, 1731. The front plate of the second type mitre has golden metal fittings on a dark red field. The cloth bag is sky blue. The coat is dark red with lapels cuffs, and turnbacks of the sky-blue facing colour like the waistcoat, and cloth breeches. The buttons are in white metal. (Artwork by Franco Saudelli)

New Uniforms, 1734-1742

The field colour of the coat changed to white on 23 July 1734, like the regimental facing colours. Gradually all units received the new uniforms.

Summary: infantry regiments (date of raising in bracket) and their facing colours in 1734.

Inf. regiment	Coat	Cuffs & Turnbacks	Lapels	Waistcoat	Buttons
Kronprinz (1729) Leib-Regiment (1733) Koenigin (1741)	White	Sky blue	Sky blue	Sky blue	Brass
Harthausen (1730) Frankenberg (1741)	White	Cinnamon brown	Cinnamon brown	Cinnamon brown	Silver
Du Caila (1728) Niesemeuschel (1740)	White	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Brass
Sachsen-Weissenfels (1704)	White	Dark blue	Dark blue	Dark blue	Brass
von Löwendal (1734) Graf Sulkowski (1737)	White	Yellow	Yellow	yellow	Silver

Inf. regiment	Coat	Cuffs & Turnbacks	Lapels	Waistcoat	Buttons
Von Wilcke (1729) Von Cosel (1739)	White	Dark green	Dark green	Dark green	Brass
Graf Wackerbarth (1729) Sachsen-Weimar (1730) Prinz Xaver (1733)	White	Sky blue	Sky blue	Sky blue	Silver
Von Unruh (1733) Roemer (1742)	White	Dark green	Dark green	Dark green	Silver
Von Rochow (1733) Von Allnpeck (1739)	White	French blue	French blue	French blue	Silver
Fusilier Regt. Est. 1741 Von Schoenberg (1741)	Green	Scarlet	Scarlet	Scarlet	Brass
Graf Bruhl est. 1741	White	Red	Red	Red	Silver
Leib Frei-Kompagnie Grenadier also known as Hubertusburg Grenadier company	White	Sky blue	Sky blue	Sky blue	Silver
Frei-Kompagnie Sorau Promnitz	White	Sky blue	Sky blue	Sky blue	Silver
Frei -Kompagnie Sulkowsky	Straw yellow	Red	Red	Red	Silver

The coat front had lapels with six buttons per side arranged in 2:2:2. The waistcoat was in the facing colour like the breeches. Only IR von Löwendal (in 1737 IR Graf Sulkowski) wore natural leather breeches. Officers wore a uniform different from the ranks: the coat was single-breasted with collar in the facing colour. The ball pompom on the tricorne was for the upper half in the facing colour and for the lower part white.

Infantry Facing Colours 1736:

Infantry Regiment	Coat	Lapels	Cuffs & Turnbacks	Waistcoat	Buttons
Grenadier Garde	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Silver
Erste Garde	White	Dark red	Dark red	Dark red	Brass
Zweites Garde	White	Dark red	Dark red	Dark red	Silver
Königin	White	Sky blue	Sky blue	Sky blue	Brass
Prinz Xaver	White	Sky blue	Sky blue	Sky blue	Silver
Von Sachsen-Weissenfels	White	Dark blue	Dark blue	Dark blue	Brass
von Löwendal	White	Dark yellow	Dark yellow	Dark yellow	Silver
von Unruh	White	Dark green	Dark green	Dark green	Silver
von Harthausen	White	Coffee brown	Coffee brown	Coffee brown	Silver
Du Caila	White	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Brass
Rochow	White	Dark blue	Dark blue	Dark blue	Silver
Wilcke	White	Dark green	Dark green	Dark green	Brass
Leib-Frei Kompanie	White	Sky blue	Sky blue	Sky blue	Silver
Frei Komp. Sorau-Promnitz	White	Sky blue	Sky blue	Sky blue	Silver
Frei Komp. Sulkowski	Straw yellow	Red	Red	Red	Silver

The coat of musician (oboists, timpanist/kettle-drummers and battalion drummers) was edged in yellow or white lace according to the button colour. On 28 February 1737, the oboists, timpanist/kettle-drummers, drummers and fifers of the infantry regiments owned by a member of the Royal family like the *Grenadier-Garde Regiment*, *Leib-Regiment* (then *Leibgarde zu Fuss*), IR Prinz Xaver, IR Herzog von Sachsen-Weissenfels and the *Leib-Frei-Kompagnie* adopted the so-called *Hoflivree*. The coat of the *Hoflivree* was lemon yellow with *bleumourant* (sky-blue) facing and silver buttons. The coat was edged in white lace for drummers and fifers. The *Hoflivree* was abandoned in 1744. Only the *Garde du Corps* horse regiment retained it until 1812.

New Infantry uniforms, 1742-1752.

Between 1741 and 1742, three new Infantry regiments were raised. The new units, IR Graf von Brühl (in spring 1741), IR Graf Bellegarde (in January 1742), and IR Graf Stollen-Rossla (1742) received distinctive white turnbacks.

The IR Graf von Brühl initially had dark red lapels. The officers of this regiment had a dark red collar. Only the musketeers of these three regiments had a white collar. In 1742, the NCOs of the IR Graf von Brühl wore a dark red collar replacing the white collar.The collar was edged in golden lace like cuffs and pocket flaps.

In 1741, only the IR *Leibgrenadiergarde* and the *Leib-Frei Kompagnie* of Hubertusburg retained lapels on their coats.

The new infantry coat had two rows of six buttons. The cuffs were rounded for the whole army with two buttons on it plus another one after it. The large buttons on the front were, in the regiments owned by members of the Royal family, arranged in 1:2:3. The collar was abolished for privates, but NCOs and officers retained it.

In 1742, NCOs lost the golden/silver edging on collar but retained the metal edging on cuffs and pocket flaps (single for corporals and double for sergeants). In the same year, tricornes of musketeers lost their edging, retained only by NCOs.

After 1741, only the regiments: IR Prinz Xaver, IR von Roemer, IR von Allnpeck, IR Graf Bellegarde, and IR Graf Stollberg-Rössla retained their breeches in the facing colour while the others received only white or natural leather breeches.

On 13 February 1741, the Fusilier Regiment was granted to wear the black service mitre of the *Leibgrenadiergarde*.

The *Fusilier Regiment* (1742 von Schönberg) wore since 1744 a red collar on the green coat. The coat had no lapels nor collar. Breeches were in facing colour until 1745.

The coats of the soldiers of IR von Schönberg lost their lapels in 1744. All the regiment wore now white breeches or straw yellow. The peculiar white/crimson sash of regiments IR Königin and FR von Schoenberg (later von Rochow) was exchanged for a standard silver/crimson sash.

On July 1745, it was decided to adopt a new uniform during the next autumn.

Infantry facing colour and uniforms 1745-1753:

Inf. Regiment	Coat	Cuffs & Turnbacks	Lapels	Waistcoat	Buttons
Königin (1740)	White	Cochineal red	None	Cochineal red	Brass
Frankenberg (1741) Sachsen-Gotha (1744) Niesemeuschel (1740)	White	Sky blue	None	Sky blue	Brass
Von Frankenberg (1746) Prinz Friedrich (1751)	White	Yellow	None	Yellow	Brass
Sachsen-Weissenfels (1702) Prinz Clemens (1746) Sulkowski (1737)	White	French blue	None	French blue	Brass
Alt Pirch (1744) Von Minckwitz (1746)	White	Dark yellow	None	Dark yellow	Silver
Von Cosel (1739) Von Friese (1746)	White	Dark green	None	Dark green	Brass
Prinz Xaver (1733)	White	Sky blue	None	Sky blue	Brass
Graf Bruhl	White	Poppy red cuffs & white tunbacks	None	Poppy red	Brass
Von Stollberg-Rössla (1742) Lubomirski (1752)	White	Apple green cuffs & white turnbacks	None	Apple green	Brass
Fusilier Regt. Von Schönberg (1741) Von Rochow (1745)	Green	Red including collar	None	Red	Brass

Three regiments raised in 1739 and 1742 were disbanded in 1748:

Inf. Regiment	Coat	Cuffs & Turnbacks	Lapels	Waistcoat	Buttons
Roemer (1742) Jung Pirch (1744) Von Jasmund (1746) Disbanded 1748	White	Dark green	None	Dark green	Silver
Von Allnpeck (1739) Disbanded 1748	White	French blue	None	French blue	Silver
Bellegarde (1742) Disbanded 1748	White	Sky blue	None	Sky blue	Silver

Infantry uniforms 1753

A change of uniforms was made in 1753. Again, a couple of regiments lost the lapels on the coat (IR von Minckwitz and IR Furst Lubomirsky). However, IR Prinz Xaver received lapels instead! The regiment with lapels had buttons arranged in four pairs 2:2:2:2: on each lapel, plus three buttons on the right

side under the lapel and three loopholes on the left. Since then, also the officers received rounded cuffs closed by three buttons.When present, the lapels were in the facing colour, for NCOs edged in lace.

The coat of the staff officers (*major* or higher) was always a single breast coat having, on the front, a single row of ten buttons. The buttons of the company officers when the coat had no lapels were arranged in 1:2:3 on the right side.

The breeches were now white or left in natural leather colour. The officers could also wear cloth breeches in the facing colour. The elite Kurprinzessin Grenadier Battalion continued to wear sky blue breeches while the *Leibgrenadiergarde* had lemon yellow breeches. The tricorne was edged in white lace. The NCOs' tricorne sported a white cockade.

Infantry uniforms and facing in 1753:

Regiment	Coat	Cuffs	Lapels	Facing	Collar	Buttons
Leibgren-Garde	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Silver
Garde zu Fuss	White	Dark red	_____	Dark red	Dark red	Brass
Königin	White	Cochineal red	_____	Cochineal red	Cochineal red	Brass
Prinz Xaver	White	Sky blue	Sky blue	Sky blue	Sky blue	Brass
Minckwitz	White	French blue	_____	French blue	French blue	Silver
Prinz Clemens	White	French blue	_____	French blue	French blue	Brass
Graf Friese	White	Russian green	_____	Russian green	Russian green	Brass
Prinz Friedrich August	White	Yellow	_____	Yellow	Yellow	Brass
Prinz Gotha	White	Sky blue	_____	Sky blue	Sky blue	Silver
Rochow	Dark green	Red	_____	Red	Red	Brass
Graf Brühl	White	Crimson	Crimson	Crimson	Crimson	Brass
Fürst Lubomirski	White	Yellow	_____	Yellow	Yellow	Silver
Btl. Kurprinzessin	White	Sky blue	Sky blue	Sky blue	Sky blue	Silver

Uniforms of the Saxon Corps from 1757 until 1763

In 1757, the Saxion Corps received new uniforms in Austria before entering the French service, as summarized below from Johann Christian Heyne, in his *Geographisch und Historisches Journal vom 21 Sept 1757 bis zum 26 Jul. 1758* (Freyberg: Privately Published, 1772):

Regiment	Coat	Facing	Cuffs	Lapels	Collar	Waistcoat	Breeches	Buttons
Leib-Gren-Garde	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Silver
Garde du Corps	Red	Sky blue	Blue	_____	Sky blue	Straw yellow	Straw yellow	Brass

Regiment	Coat	Facing	Cuffs	Lapels	Collar	Waistcoat	Breeches	Buttons
Cavalry von Rochow	White	Green	Green	_____	Green	Straw yellow	Straw yellow	Silver
von Minckwitz	White	Light blue	Blue	_____	Blue	Straw yellow	Straw yellow	Brass
Artillerie	Green	Dark red	Red	Red	Red	Straw yellow	Straw yellow	Brass
Garde zu Fuss	White	Dark red	Red	_____	Red	Red	White	Brass
Kurprinzessin	White	Light blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	White	Silver
Prinz Friedrich Aug.	White	Yellow	Yellow	_____	Yellow	Yellow	White	Brass
Prinz Carl Maxim.	White	Green	Green	_____	Green	Green	White	Brass
Prinz Joseph	White	Light red	Red	_____	Red	Red	White	Brass
Prinz Xaver	White	Light blue	Blue	_____	Blue	Blue	White	Brass
Prinz Clemens	White	Dark blue	Blue	_____	Blue	Blue	White	Brass
Graf Brühl	White	Light red	Red	Red	Red	Red	White	Brass
Fürst Lubomirsky	White	Yellow	Yellow	_____	Yellow	Yellow	White	Silver
Rochow	Green	Dark red	Red	_____	Red	Red	White	Brass
Minckwitz	White	Dark blue	Blue	_____	Blue	Blue	White	Silver
Prinz Gotha	White	Light blue	Blue	_____	Blue	Blue	White	Silver

The grenadier companies received a standard tricorne as headwear but as distinction, their tricornes were edged with a zig-zag white lace. In 1761, the elite companies received the new bearskin. Drummers and fifers wore the coat in reversed colour (field of the facing colour), as they wore before.

7

Standards and Flags

The early period. The Model 1730

The renovated Saxon army received new insignia. On 10 March 1729, the King-Elector signed the *Specification derer Estendarten, Dragoner-, Infanterie- und Janitscharen–Fahnen*. The following year the army received an unprecedented number of new infantry flags, dragoon flags, cavalry standards, banners for kettledrums and trumpets. We have a detailed list of items acquired for the army.

I *Estandarten (cavalry standards)*: Only obverse is specified.

1 White field standard with Royal and Electoral Saxon coat of arms embroidered with gold and had gold fringes for the *Chevalier-Garde.*
12 White field standards all with the royal and Electoral Saxon coat of arms with golden embroideries and fringes for the *Garde du Corps*.
12 Dark red (*Ponceau*) with golden embroideries and golden fringes for von Baudissin (*Karabiniersgarde)*.
6 Dark blue with golden embroideries and golden fringes for CR *Kronprinz*.
8 White with golden embroideries and golden fringes for the so called '*Commandierten*' (the newly raised regiments still untitled).
6 *Baille* (sic), *paille* a light buff or straw yellow with golden embroideries and golden fringes for CR Prinz Friedrich.
6 *Canel* (sic) a cinnamon or brown with golden embroideries and golden fringes for CR Hackeborn.
6 Lemon yellow (*Jonquil* yellow according Hasse & Eichorn in 1936) with golden embroideries for CR Criegern (also spelt Kriegen).
A total of 57 standards.

II Dragoon *Fahnen*

8 White with with golden embroideries and golden fringes for the *Grenadier a Cheval*.
6 *Bleaumourent*, or sky blue with silver embroideries and fringes for DR Klingenberg.
6 Dark blue with silver embroideries and fringes for DR Arnstedt.
6 Parrot-green with silver embroideries and fringes for DR Katte.
6 Green with silver embroideries and fringes for DR Goldacker.
Out of 32 flags, eight had golden embroideries and the rest silver.

III Infantry *Fahnen*

16 White and gold for both the IR Erste and Zweite Garde.
8 Lemon yellow and silver for IR Kronprinz.
8 Yellow and silver for IR Weissenfels.
8 *Canel* (cinnamon brown) and silver for IR Dresky.
8 crimson and gold for IR Marchen.
8 *bleumourant* and gold for IR Loewendahl.
8 *dunkelblau* and silver for IR Gotha.
8 *Baille* and silver for IR Boehnen.
8 Parrot-green and silver for IR du Caila.
8 Green with the coat of arms of Weimar and ciphers for IR Weimar and Garrison.
4 Yellow and blue with the Polish and Lettonian coat of arms, over a blue royal mantel for the *Grenadier zu Fuss* Regiment.
1 Yellow and blue with likewise motif for the battalion *Janitscharen*.
Total of 93 pieces of flags.

IV Cuirassiers Kettledrums or *Pauken*

1 pair silver Kettle drums with golden banners, in German *Pantrullen* or *Banderole*, for Baudissin (*Karabiniersgarde*).
1 pair brass Kettle drums with dark blue banners with golden embroideries and golden fringes for CR Cronprinz.
1 pair brass with *paille* (straw yellow) banners for CR Prinz Friedrich.
1 pair brass with *canel* banners with golden embroideries and golden fringes for CR Hackeborn (then CR Polenz).
1 pair brass with lemon yellow banners for CR Criegern (also spelt Kriegern).
Total five pairs of Kettledrums including one pair in silver.

V Dragoon Kettledrums

1 pair copper with white banners with golden embroideries and golden fringes for the *Grenadier a Cheval*.

1 pair copper with sky-blue banners and silver banners for DR Klingenberg.
1 pair copper with dark-blue and silver banners for DR Arnstedt.
1 pair copper with parrot-green and silver banners for DR Katte.
1 pair copper with green and silver banners for DR Goldacker.
Total five pairs.

VI Dragoon drums

16 copper drums with golden coats of arms for the *Grenadier a Cheval*.
4 × 12 copper drums all with golden coats of arms for DR Klingenberg, Arnstedt, Katte and Goldacker
One large copper drum for the Janissary battalion (*Janitscharen)*.
Total 65 drums
Four new silver trumpets excluded the 12 already received for the von Baudisssin (*Karabiniersgarde*)

In 1732, new standards were given to the newly raised four regiments (*Commandierten*).

Some apparent minor discrepancies between authors are arousing. According to Hesse & Eichorn the new regiments received standards as follow instead of all white.

CR Promnitz	Sky blue field	Saxon coat of arms on Obverse	Polish coat of arms on reverse	Golden decoration
CR Nassau	Sky blue field	Saxon coat of arms on Obverse	Polish coat of arms on reverse	Golden decoration
CR Brand	White field	'AR' cipher on Obverse	'AR' cipher on Reverse	Golden decoration
CR Sachsen-Gotha	White field	Saxon coat of arms on Obverse	'AR' cipher on Reverse	Golden decoration

We suppose that four white standards were given to Brand; four white standards, to Sachsen-Gotha; and additional sets of standards, to the remaining two.

In the mobilization of 1740, the number of cavalry standards was reduced to three standards per regiment with one standard allocated per squadron. The first squadron carried the *Leibstandarte*. Successively, several changes were made and a uniformity could not be maintained.

Cuirassier Standards in 1745

In 1745, the Cuirassiers regiments, according to Hasse & Eichorn, had the following standards:

	Leibstandarte	Ordinarstandarte	Decoration
CR Leib-	Light blue	Light blue	Gold
CR Prinz Friedrich	Yellow	White	Gold
CR von Witzthum	unknown	unknown	
CR Haudring	Yellow	Yellow	Silver
CR O'Byrn	unknown	unknown	
CR von Minckwitz	Yellow	Yellow	Silver
CR l'Announciade	Green	White	silver

In 1748, a new model (M1748) standard was issued. The *Leibstandarte* was white and the *Ordinarstandarte* matched with the facing colour.

	Leibstandarte	Ordinarstandarte	Decoration and fringe
CR Leib-	White	Red	Gold
CR Koenigl, Prinz	White	Sky blue	Silver
CR von Vitzthum	White	Dark blue	Gold
CR von Arnim	White	Orange	Silver
CR von Plotz	White	Green	Silver
CT von Rechenberg	White	Yellow	silver

New Cuirassier standards in the facing colours were issued in 1753, at the summer camp of Ubingau. Each regiment had again a white *Leibstandarte* with the Saxon-Polish coat of arms and three *Ordinaerstandarten* in facing colours with the royal cipher and crown. All decorations were in golden metal regardless of the button colour. Cords, tassels and fringes were intermixed with crimson instead of plain metal. The standards belts were covered in velvet of the facing colour and decorated in gold or silver according to the metal of the buttons. On campaign, for better protection, the belts were covered in waterproof oilcloth.

The cuirassiers standards parading at Ubingau:

Regiment	Field	"AR" cipher	Fringe
Leib-regiment	Poppy red	gold	Gold-crimson
Kurprinz	Sky-blue	silver	Silver-crimson
Vitzthum	Blue	gold	Gold- crimson
Arnim	Crimson	gold	Gold- crimson
Ploetz	Green	gold	Gold- crimson
Anhalt	Yellow	silver	Silver-crimson

After the disaster of Pirna, according to the capitulation of Lilienstein, all cavalry standards, flags, and kettledrums were stored in the Fortress of Königstein, where they remained until the end of the war. When a new Saxon army was born in 1764, the Cuirassiers' standards were assigned to the new regiments.

Dragoon Flags

In 1730, each regiment of dragoons, deriving from infantry, received six flags of the same design distinguished by the field colour. The Grenadier Company carried the white *Leibfahne*:

	Field	Embroidery
DR von Arnstaedt	Dark blue	Silver
DR von Katte	Parrot green	Silver
DR Goldacker	Grass green	Silver
DR Chevalier de Saxe	Sky-blue	Silver

In 1745, the flags were the following:

Regiments	Field	Embroidery
DR Rechemberg	Yellow	Silver
DR Sonderhausen	Green	Silver
DR von Schlichtling	Blue	Silver
DR von Ploetz	Red	silver

The DR von Schlichting lost its standards at the Battle of Hohenfriedberg. In 1746, the DR Rechenberg received two yellow flags.

Chevauleger Flags

Each regiment had four flags, one *Leibfahne* and three *Ordinarfahne*. The Chevaulegers were not issued new flags in 1753.

Regiment	Issued	Ordinarfahne	Cipher	Fringe	Finials
CL Prinz Carl	1735	Red	AR3	Gold & crimson	Gold
CL Graf Bruhl	1748	Sky blue	AR3	Gold	Gold
CL Albrecht	1747	Crimson	AR3	Gold	Gold
CL Rutowsky	1743	Red	AR3	Gold & black	Gold

The *Leibfahne* was white. On the center a device with a golden crown with pearls and gems on a golden shield bearing the arms of Poland and Saxony (See Part I). The *Ordinarfahne* had a field in the facing colour with the monogram AR in the metal of the buttons.

Artillery Flags

In 1730, the artillery received a red flag with a white eagle. The artillery flag was carried only on parade. According to Hottenroth, the ornate artillery flags of new model were carried from 1753 until 1810. These flags were still in existence in 1910, in the War Museum of Dresden.

The artillery had, like an infantry battalion, a *Leibfahne* and an *Ordinarfahne*.

The *Leibfahne* was white. In the center, a large devise bore under the royal crown, on a white fur mantel, the royal monogram, the Arms of Poland, and the Arms of Saxony. The flag was edged in grey with a rococo waving motive. In the four corners four golden flaming grenades. Under the central large device, a trophy of weapons under the classic mythological animal related to fire, the salamander.

The *Ordinarfahne* was grey. The same rococo edging motive was red. On the center, under the royal crown a large golden monogram AR, between two palm leaves.

The Heavy Cavalry Regiment of the Saxon Corps

The only heavy cavalry regiment of the Saxon Corps in French pay received two light blue standards, probably manufactured in France. On 23 July 1762, one of these standards was lost at Lutterberg.

Infantry Flags

During the Great Northern War, the infantry regiments carried a white *Leibfahne* and several coloured (according to the facing colours) *Ordinarfahne.* The flags differed from each other. Several examples survive, captured by Charles XII's troops during the long struggle, and are kept in the Swedish Army Museum. The M1730 gave uniformity to the infantry flags with the exception of the IR Sachsen-Weimar. The regiment flag had a green field and bore the monogram EA of Prinz Ernst August on a pedestal between palm leaves. The flag was edged with a contrasting red rococo motive. The M1730 appears clearly in Mock's painting dated 1732.

At Ubigau, the Saxon Army received new flags, the M1753. Each regiment had four flags, one *Leibfahne* and three O*rdinarfahne*. The first battalion had one of each type. The second battalion had two identical flags. The flags measured 186 × 158 cm. In respect to the previous one, the new model changed little.

The M1753 infantry flags:

Regiment	Type	Field	Border	Piping
IR Königin	Leibfahne	White	Cochineal	Yellow
	Ordinarfahne	Cochineal	White	Yellow
IR Sachsen-Gotha	Leibfahne	White	Sky-blue	Yellow
	Ordinarfahne	Sky blue	White	Yellow
IR Prinz Friedrich	Leibfahne	White	Yellow	Red
	Ordinarfahne	Yellow	Red	White
IR Prinz Clemens	Leibfahne	White	Dark blue	Yellow
	Ordinarfahne	Dark blue	Yellow	White

Regiment	Type	Field	Border	Piping
IR Minckwitz	Leibfahne	White	Dark blue	Yellow
	Ordinarfahne	Dark blue	White	Yellow
IR Maximilian	Leibfahne	White	Green	Red
	Ordinarfahne	Green	White	Red
IR Xaver	Leibfahne	White	Sky blue	Yellow
	Ordinarfahne	Sky blue	White	Yellow
IR Graf Bruhl	Leibfahne	White	Dark red	Yellow
	Ordinarfahne	Dark red	Yellow	White
IR Lubomirski	Leibfahne	White	Yellow	Yellow
	Ordinarfahne	Yellow	White	White
FR Rochow	Leibfahne	White	Dark red	Yellow
	Ordinarfahne	Dark red	White	Yellow

The Infantry Flags M1758

The Saxon corps received new flags manufactured in Austria. These flags were not durable, being probably painted on a thin single layer of silk.

8

Military Bands and *Janitscharenmusik*

'In military music and in outdoor music generally, noise is a primary object'.
Richard Goldman

Today, a military unit parading is closely associated with loud music coming from a band playing. Military marches and bands have a long history. The France of the second half of the 18th Century led the earlier wave. The oboe bands organized by Lully for Louis XIV are the earliest known regularly constituted military ensembles in Western Europe. By 1665, each of Louis XIV's *Mousquetaires* companies had three oboes and five drums. The French *Garde du Corps* had oboe ensembles. Other armies soon followed, including the British Army, in having their own oboe bands. In Germany, the generic term for a bandsman was a *Hautboist* (the French term for oboist). However, from a distance the sound of oboes, fifes, drums, and even bagpipes was not loud enough.

At that point, the Ottoman Empire clearly influenced the military music. The Ottoman Empire army first attempted to take Vienna in 1529. The final failure to take that city, in 1683, was the arousal of the beginning of the collapse of the Ottomans. The rise of the Habsburgs coincided with the collapse of the Turks. The last siege of Vienna had ended with the Ottoman army retiring down the Danube all the way to Belgrade. This was the first time the Ottoman Empire had suffered a decisive loss of territory to a Christian foe. Belgrade was Austrian after the Treaty of Passarowitz of 1718, but was lost again in 1739.

The main interaction between the Ottoman Empire and Western Europe had been war, so it is not surprising that the main influences of Ottoman era Turkish music on Western music came through the Ottoman military band, the *mehterhane*. The term *mehterhane* (literally 'house of *mehter*') designates ensembles of musicians formed for military and ceremonial purposes. The word *mehter* refers both to the ensemble itself as well as to the genre of music played. The *mehterhane* were also called the *davulhane*, or 'house of drums'. Percussion's loud sound was clearly audible on a long distance.

During the Turks' conquest of Constantinople in 1453, 'the sound of *mehters* overpowered the city's bells, which were ringing to call soldiers to

arms'. They appear to have first formed official *mehter* ensembles around the year 1330. Anyway, the *mehter* inherited an already long-established tradition of military music. One crusader described the battlefield music of the Saracens as 'comprising trumpets, clarions, horns, pipes, drums, cymbals – a prodigious array, creating a horrible noise and clamour'. There are records showing that military bands were a traditional gift from one Turkish ruler to another. A Chinese chronicle, dated 200 B.C., of a general's visit to a Turkish monarch, includes a description of a military formation of drums, a mostly-percussion ensemble that also included a kind of trumpet.

The *mehterhane* remained, throughout the age we consider, tightly related to the Janissaries of the Ottoman Empire. There were many different *mehter* ensembles. Besides the sultan's royal *mehters*, the *sadrazam* (prime minister), the *Beylerbeyleri* (governors-general), *Sancakbeyleri* (district governors), and the commander of the Janissaries each had their own ensemble. The *mehter* bands had a variable establishment. They were divided structurally into squadrons having a commander called *bölükbaşı*. The number of musician squadrons (*kat*) or 'folds' was an indication of the importance of the person for whom the *mehter* was playing. Thus, the prime minister's *mehter* might have nine, a governor's *mehter* seven, and unofficial *mehters* hired by a trade organization would be only five or three. Instrumentation could vary between battle and ceremonial settings, but each *kat* of a *mehter* consisted of a *zurna* (a very loud double reed similar to an oboe), a *boru* (a trumpet), *nakkare* (small kettledrums, usually played in pairs), a *davul* (a large, cylindrical, bass drum), and *zil* (a pair of 'crash' cymbals). One set of *kös*, a large kettle drum usually played in pairs, was added in ceremonial situations, only to the sultan's *mehter*, and in battle, only to the chief general and deputy chief general's *mehter*. The *çağana* or *çevgen* (the crescent-shaped standard from which bells were hung), known as 'jingling johnny', well known in Europe, especially in Germany, does not show up in sources or iconography before the 19th Century. It may actually have developed from a standard decorated with horsetail tassels.

A glance at the instrumentation of a *mehter*, filled with loud percussion and wind instruments with particularly piercing timbres and high tessituras, clearly suggests its original battlefield function: to be very, very audible. In ceremonial or concert situations, the musicians of a *mehter* stand (except for the *nakkare* players, who sit down) in a half-circle, with the *kös* in the middle. During a fight, the state of each side's standard (commonly referred as the battle flag) was a very important signal to the soldiers regarding the progress of the battle. In the chaos of the fight, a flag may not always be visible to every soldier. In Ottoman battles, the *mehter* musicians would gather in a circle or semi-circle around the battle flag. If musicians were playing, every soldier within earing range could assume that the Turkish battle flag was safe, morale receiving a boost. *Mehter* ensembles did play in many situations other than during battle. They played, for example, in parades during the preparations for going to war, at festivals, at weddings, at the births of the sultan's children, at diplomatic events and state receptions, and at the striking of the watch at the gates of the castle. The royal *mehter* even played while the sultan was being shaved.

The Polish Commonwealth army was the first in Western Europe to organize a specifically 'Turkish-style' military band. The Saxons, Austrians, Russians, Germans, and French soon followed them. In 1720, under the rule of the King-Elector Augustus the Strong, Poland received as a present a full Turkish band from the sultan. Since then, it became fashionable to hire blacks and dress them in a kind of a fancy 'oriental' costume. The average white European of that time paid little attention to the difference between the exoticism of a black man and that of a tanned skinned Turk (literature often refers to Turks or Moors as being 'dark' or 'black'). Even before the vogue for Turkish music, it had long been common to hire black trumpeters and drummers.

In 1730, at the summer encampment in Zeithain, Augustus hired 800 musicians distributed in a *Spielleutekorps*, a *Hoboistenkorps*, a *Trompetercorps*, and *Stadtpfeiffergruppen* to give the best soundtrack to the unrivalled 'European event' of the year. Graf Wackerbarth, Chef-of-Staff, reported that every infantry regiment could march at 75 paces per minute playing a personal new military march. Similarly, Graf Baudissin, as commander of the cavalry, reported to Augustus that cavalry marches could be plaid by a band of two oboes, two horns and a bassoon. Clarinets later replaced oboes and some of the marches are still played today.

The main reason for the enthusiastic adoption by one army after another was the emphasis on loud percussion keeping a steady beat, and the effect of this on the marching of the troops. With the introduction of the cadenced step, a band became 'instrumental' in keeping the rhythm. The western imitation of 'Turkish' bands at first consisted largely of percussion instruments. The ensembles quickly evolved into military bands similar to modern ones. Other than the percussion, the timbre that made the strongest impression on West Europeans was that of the *zurna*, whose closest relative in the European tradition is the oboe. Before this Ottoman influence, military music in Western Europe seemed to comprise two separate and simple traditions; signals and flourishes by trumpets and drums, and simple marching tunes played on fifes or bagpipes.

In the Saxony of 1730, *Mehter* music became 'Janissary music' and the military bands playing this new genre of music were entitled *Janitscharenmusikkapellen*. The Saxon Janissary band out of 48 bandsmen had 20 Moor musicians; six Turkish or large drums, three small kettledrums (*Wirbel-* or *Rolltrommeln*), four pairs of cymbals (*Becken*), seven Turkish shawms (*Schalmeien*).

Infantry regimental bands had no less than eight musicians and one, the *Leibgrenadiergarde*, had 16. This band had four waldhorns, six bassoons, and six oboes. All metal parts were in silver. The cavalry fanfares had kettledrums and trumpets. The instruments had banners (*Banderolen* or *Fahnen*) of the facing colour.

In battle, the large instruments of the janissary bands and their players were mounted on horses or camels. In Saxony, Prussia, and Russia, the large kettledrums of the artillery band were set on a large coach. The waggon had a frame of wood painted in red and richly decorated in white and gold according to the Rococo style. The rear view of the drum coach

of Saxon artillery can be seen on the left corner of the Mock's painting showing the parade at Chernichow in 1732, a place not far from Warsaw. The Moor kettledrummer wears soft short slip-on boots made of yellow morocco-leather fashioned as the Turkish *sahtiyan*. The people of Western Europe developed a fascination with things Turkish, including costume. Turkish dramas, ballets and operas, which could include hints at dress and customs as well as music, became with time popular. The typical dress would have delighted an Enlightenment-era European noble. The chief of the *Mehters* or the conductor and the leaders of each group of instruments wore red '*binnis*' (gown with wide sleeves and bide), according to the occasion. On their heads, they had red turbans.

The Moorish kettledrummer of the Saxon artillery in 1730. White turban around a green cap; sleeveless green kaftan edged in golden lace over a red waistcoat edged in golden lace; the breeches were also red. (Artwork by Franco Saudelli)

9

The *Kreis* Regiments

On 21 January 1733, Augustus the Strong officially re-established the land militia. During the Great Northern War, as an extreme measure, several militia battalions had been raised.

The Kreis Infantry Regiment establishment was copied from the line infantry. A regiment had two battalions with musketeers and grenadier companies. In peacetime, only small cadres were maintained in Weissenfels, Oschatz, Bautzen, and Freiberg. Each regiment totalled around 2,000 men. The personnel of the region (Circle or *Kreis)* were summoned and drilled twice a year for two weeks. In wartime, three battalions could be fielded out of a Kreis regiment.

In 1741, two regiments were mobilized to protect the homeland. In 1743-1745 all the Kreis-Regiments were mobilized. In 1745, the establishment was into two battalions with eight musketeer companies and four grenadier companies. The nominal strength was 1,979 men. The regiments took the family name of their *Obersten*.

Kreis-Regiment	**Headquarters**	***Commandeur***
First	Weissenfels	1733 von Schlichting 1748-56 von Sternstein
Second	Oschatz	1733 von Metzrad 1748-56 von Pflugk
Third	Bautzen	1733 von Zezschwitz 1742 von Ragotsky 1756 von Schomberg
Fourth	Freiberg	1733-1756 von Bruchting

Out of 3,000 militiamen garrisoning Dresden, after the defeat of Kesselsdorf, 1,600 were pressed in Prussian service. The units came to their end in 1756, after the surrender of Pirna.

Uniform

The Kreis regiment wore in 1733 the dark red coat of the line infantry faced blue with white metal buttons. In 1744, a new uniform was adopted:

Regiment	Coat	Facing	Buttons	Breeches
First	Pike-grey	Yellow	White metal	Straw yellow
Second	Pike-grey	Light blue	White metal	Straw yellow
Third	Pike-grey	Red	White metal	Straw yellow
Fourth	Pike-grey	Green	White metal	Straw yellow

Grenadier of 3rd Kreis Regiment 1748-1756. The grenadier wears the pike-grey coat with dark red facing. The waistcoat and the breeches are in the same colour. The headdress was the black leather mitre with golden metal fittings. The leather equipment was black coloured. (Artwork by Franco Saudelli)

Officer 2nd Kreis Regiment 1748. The Staff officer wear the pike-grey coat with sky blue facing on collar and cuffs. The officer's coat has no turnbacks because the tails are left loose. The waistcoat and the breeches are sky-blue. The sash around the waist was of silver silk interwoven with crimson. (Artwork by Franco Saudelli)

10

Invalid and Garrison Companies

The personnel no more suitable for field service or 'invalid' were distinguished in totally invalid (*Invaliden*)and half-invalid (*Halb-Invaliden*). They garrisoned the places and the Saxon fortresses

In 1745, there were garrison in:

Garrison	***Commandeur***	**Companies**	**Strength**
Wittemberg	General von Bose	3	346
Pleissenburg	GL Marchen	1	114
Königstein	GL Riedesel	1	195
Sonnenstein	GL Grumbkow	1	123
Stolpen	GM Boblick	1	77

In 1756, there were:

Garrison	**Companies**	**Strength**
Wittemberg	3	354
Pleissenburg	1	115
Königstein	1	195
Sonnenstein	1	125
Stolpen	1	unknown

Waldheim Invalid Company 1748-1756 after Trache. The coat, the waistcoat, and the breeches are pike grey. The cuffs are dark red. (Artwork by Franco Saudelli)

Appendix I

The Recruitment of a National Saxon Army, 1693-1730

1693

Regiments	Effective strength	Non-Saxon origin
Leibgarde zu Fuss	2,382	867
Bornstaedt	1,442	615
Birckholz	1,196	432
Roebell	1,072	368
Uetterodt	1,159	436
Dohna-Jordan	1,475	333
CR Leib	396	129
DR Klemm	395	79
CR Ratsamhausen	385	221
DR Chauvet	330	121
CR Schoening	396	143
CR De Bronne	396	118
CR Schachmann	394	136
CR Friedrich August	391	159
	11,809	4,157

In 1693, 35 percent of the army was of non-Saxon origin.

1694

Regiment	Effective strength	Non-Saxon origin
Leibgarde zu Fuss	1,289	317
Rodewitz	1,972	481
Hollstein	597	241
Roebell	701	229
Neitschutz	703	209
Jordan	537	125
Borstaedt	697	232
Dohna	622	200
DR Schoening	379	115
CR Kurfuerstin	385	145
CR Schachmann	459	133
CR Bunau	330	84
CR Klemm	397	101
CR Schoening	377	122
CR Leib-	395	107
CR Reiboldt	330	77
Grenadier à cheval	180	26
	10,350	2,944

Only one year later, in 1694 the proportion of non-Saxons was 28 percent.

1730

Regiments	Effective strength	Non Saxon origin
Erste Garde zu Fuss	1,180	96
Zweite Garde zu Fuss	1,232	57
Gotha	1,212	187
Caila	1,075	110
Marche	1,252	275
Wilken	1,219	103
Invaliden Bat.	761	120
Weissenfels	1,231	113
Weimar	1,234	102
Kronprinz	1,232	136
Boehnen	1,225	128
Loewendahl	1,248	113
Karab Baudissin	729	89
DR Arnstaedt	479	57
DR Katte	472	87
DR Goldacker	480	134
CR Polenz	478	32
CR Kronprinz	468	46
CR Prinz Friedrich	471	30
	17,878	2,015

In 1730 the ratio of non-Saxon in the army decreased to only 11 percent.

After Walter Thum, *Die Rekrutierung der Sächsischen Armee unter August dem Starken 1694-1733* (Leipzig: Verlag von Quelle & Meyer, 1912).

Appendix II

The Parade of Leipzig, 13 October 1745

The Archives of the Biblioteque National de France (BnF) Gallica, have an interesting printed document entitled:

> *Plan der Revue so in aller hochsterGegenwart: Sr.Koeniglige Maj. Von Pohlen, das Koeniglige Pohlnische und Chrfurstliegen Saechsiche Lager vor Leipzig passiret den 13. Octobr. 1745.*
> *Plan de la Revue qui s'est faitte pres de Leipzig le 13me d'Octobre 1745. En presence de Sa Majeste' Polonoise& Electorale de Saxe.*
> *Lagers der Königliege Pohlnische und Churfurstliegen Sachsische armée in der Gegend Leipzig…*

The text is in German, French, and Dutch languages. Interestingly, the order of battle of the Saxon army was given. The print shows all the units parading under the eyes of the King Elector. All the staff officers were mentioned. Two months later the Saxon army was defeated at Kesselsdorf. Moreover, the document indicates the different positions of the Saxon camps from 14 June to 10 October 1745; the campsites of the interior army under Graf Rutowsky from 14 June until 20 August; the new positions of the same army near Leipzig from 20 August to 10 October; and finally, the campsite occupied by the reunited Saxon army (a first column returned home from Bohemia under Harthausen, and a second column under Graf von Renard) from 10 October to 27 October.

a. *General en Chef Graf* von Rutowsky
b. *General en Second* von Birckholz

1. *Oberstlt.* von Berlepsch
First squadron DR Schlichting

2. *Major* von Hollaender
Second squadron DR Schlichting

3. *Obrist* von Plötze
First squadron DR von Plötze

4. *Obrist Graf* von Ronnow
Second squadron DR von Plötze

5. *Oberstlt*. von Freywald
First squadron *Garde du Corps*

6. *Obrist* von Rex
First squadron *Karabiniersgarde*

7. *Major* von Drieberg
Third squadron *Karabiniersgarde*

8. *Major* von Wickade
Fourth squadron *Karabiniersgarde*

9. *Oberstlt.* von Zeschwitz
Second squadron *Karabiniersgarde*
H.R.H. the *Kurprinz*

10. *Obrist* von Zschertwitz
First squadron CR Prinz Friedrich

11. *Oberstlt.* von Benckenhoff
Second squadron CR Prinz Friedrich
d. *Generalmajor* von Sonderhausen,
c. *Generalmajor* von Arnstaedt
b. H.R.H. the Prinz Carl

12. *Oberst* Graf von Nostitz
First squadron CLR Prinz Carl

13. *Major* von Schladen
Third squadron CLR Prinz Carl

14. *Major* von Lichnowsky
Fourth squadron CLR Prinz Carl

15. *Oberstlt.* von Neutzschutz
Second squadron CLR Prinz Carl

16. *Oberst* von Haudring
First squadron CR von Haudring

17. *Oberstlt.* von Reitzenstein
Second squadron CR von Haudring

18. *Oberst* de l'Annunciade
First squadron CR L'Annonciade

19. *Oberstlt.* von Galbert
Second squadron CR L'Annonciade
e. *General* Baron von Diemar
f. *Generallieutenant* von Jasmund
g. *Generalmajor* von Neubour
Two regimental guns

20. *Oberst* von Nitschwitz
First battalion IR *Leibgrenadiergarde*
Two guns

21. *Oberstlt.* von Schlieben
First battalion IR Königin
Two guns

22. *Major* von Hindenburg
Second battalion IR Königin
Two guns
d. *Ihre Excell*. Graf Brühl

23. *Oberst* von Bolberitz
First battalion IR Graf Brühl
Two guns

24. *Oberstlt.* von Minckwitz
Second battalion IR Graf Brühl
h. *Generalmajor* von Pirch
Two guns

25. *Oberst* von Oynhausen
First battalion IR von Cosel
Two guns

26. *Oberstlt.* von Meuschlitzer
Second batt
Two guns IR von Cosel

27. *Oberstlt*. Graf von Baudissin
First battalion IR von Allnpeck
Two guns

28 *Oberst* von Allnpeck
Second battalion IR von Allnpeck
Generallieutenant von Rochow (also spelt Rochau)
Generalmajor von Franckenberg
Two guns

29. Oberstlt. von Reitzenstein
First battalion FR von Rochow
Two guns
Generallieutenant von Rochow

30. *Oberst* von Dieden
Second battalion FR von Rochow
Two guns

31. *Oberstlt.* Vitzthum von Eckstadt
First battalion IR von Sachsen-Weissenfels
Two guns

32. *Oberst* von Kotzschau
Second battalion IR von Sachsen-Weissenfels
Two guns

33. *Oberstlt*. von l'Estocq
Second battalion Zweite Garde
Two Regimental guns

34. *Oberst* von Münnich
First battalion Zweite Garde
l. *General* Graf von Renard
m. *Generallieutenant* Baron von Harthausen
n. *Generalmajor* O'Meagher
Two guns

35. *Oberst* Count von Bellegarde
First battalion IR von Bellegarde
Two guns

36. *Oberstlt.* Graf von Nostitz
Second battalion IR von Bellegarde
Two guns

37. *Oberst* Baron Fr. von Pirch
First battalion IR Fr von Pirch
Two guns

38. *Oberstlt.* von Rauschendorff
Second battalion IR Fr von Pirch
Two guns

39. *Oberst Graf* von Stollberg
First battalion IR Graf von Stollberg
Generalmajor von Wilster (Artillery)

40. *Oberstlt.* Hausmann
Artillerists
Artillery guns
Artillerists
Two guns

41. *Major* von Pirch
Second battalion IR von Stollberg
Two guns

42. *Oberstlt*. von Droissel
Second battalion IR von Niesemeuschel
Two guns

43. *Oberst* von Niesemeuschel
First battalion IR von Niesemeuschel
Two field guns

44. *Oberstlt.* von Pflugk
Second battalion IR Nic. Von Pirch
Two guns

45. *Oberst* Nic. von Pirch
First battalion IR Nic. Von Pirch
Two guns

46. Oberstlt. *Graf* zu Solms
Grenadier battalion (converged companies from IR Weissenfels, Zweite Garde, IR Königin)
Two guns

47. Major von Winckelmann
Grenadier battalion (converged companies from IR von Cosel, FR von Rochow, IR Graf Brühl)
Two guns

48. *Major* von Carlowitz
Grenadier battalion (converged companies from IR von Niesemeuschel, IR Nic. von Pirch, IR Bellegarde)
Two guns

49. *Major* von Brüggen
Grenadier battalion (converged companies from IR Stollberg, IR Fr von Pirch, IR Allnpeck)
p. *Generallieutenant* von Arnimb
q. *Generalmajor* von Milckau

50. *Oberstlt.* von Haudring
Second squadron CR von Minckwitz

51. *Oberst* von Minckwitz
First squadron CR von Minckwitz
Third squadron CR von Minckwitz

52. *Oberst* Baron von Stein
Second squadron Leib-CR

53. *Oberst* von Reitzenstein
First squadron Leib-CR
Third squadron Leib-CR

54. *Oberstlt.* von Monro
Second squadron DR von Rechenberg

55.*Oberst* von Rechenberg
First squadron DR von Renchenberg
Third squadron DR von Rechenberg

56. *Oberstlt.* von Koendler
Second squadron DR Prinz von Sonderhausen

57. *Generalmajor* Prinz von Sonderhausen

Appendix III

Artillery Personnal (Arsenal and Fortress), 1735

(From Hof- und Staat Kalender, 1735)

Obrister Land und Hauß-Zeugmeister
Vacant (none)

Ober-Zeug-Meister
Generalmajor Johann Gottfried Schmidt

Obrister
Generalmajor Franz Carl Obmaus

Obrist-Lieutenant
Johann von Wilster.

General Adjutant
Obristlieutenant Carl Friedrich Pöppelmann.

Major
Herr Christian Friedrich Müller.

Quartier-Meister
Christoph Friedrich Beyer.

Adjutant
Prem.Lieut. Christian Ferdinand von Wandsch.

Auditeur-Regiments-Schultheiß
Herr Gottfr. Victor Schubbe.

Geschirr-Schreiber
Christoph Morgner.

Paucker
August Mohr (Moor).

Haupt-Zeug-Hauß Arsenal *Officiers-* and workers (*Werckleute*)
Ober Zeugmeister
Herr Johann Gottfried Schmidt.

Zeug-Hauptmann
Major Paul Michael Klipgeo.

Öber-Feuerwercks-Meister
Johann Gottfried Schmidt.

Ober-ZeugSchreiber
Christian Andreas Siegert.

Ober-Zeugwärter
Gottfried Schmieder.
Friedrich Wilhelm Lohse.

Artillerie-Secretarius
Christian Scheßler.

Artillerie-Schreiber
Johann Gottlieb Wollan.

Zeug-Diener
Gottfried Lebrecht Reinhard.

Rechnungs-Führer bey der Pulver Mühle
Gottfried Schmieder.

Stück-Giesser
Johann Gottfried Weinhold.

Stück-Verschneider
Johann Siegmund Weniger.

Mechanicus
Johann Samuel Niemburg.

Frey-Giesser
Heinrich Siegmund Schulze.

Pulvermacher
Johann Christian Hoffmann.

Pulver-Körner
Hannß Graffe.

7 × *PulverArbeiter*:
Johann Gottfried Wehnert.
Johann Mattheß Büchner.
Johann Christoph Straßborger.
David Dierschel.
Johann George Kliphahn.
Wenigel Tamme.
Johann Christian Grünewald.

Brück Meister
Johann Gottfried Meschke.

Zimmer-Polier
Johann Christoph Eichler.

3x Zimmer-Gesellen
Johann George Eißner.
Gottfried Sohre.
Christoph Vogel.

Zeug-Büchsenmacher
Valentin Rewer and as adj. George Tobias Klette.

Büchsenschäffter
Johnn Gottfried Meischer.

Wagner
Abrahm Wollan and Joh.Christian Wollan, as Adj.

Schmiedt
George Bernard Sommer.

Tischler
Johann Leonhard Brand.

Drechßler
Wolff Carl Heller.

Sattler
Christoph Goldhayn.

Riemer
Gottfried Fehre.

Sehler
Bernhard Keylenberg.

12 × *Schneller:*
Hannß Martin Nacke.
George Rentzsch .
Samuel Riedel.
GeorgeReißig.
Hannß George Zschernizky.
Johann Jacob.
Christoph Sonntag.
Johann Christoph Taubenhahn.
Johann George Kuntzsch.
Johann Christoph Becker.
Christoph Thieme
JohannGeorge Böhme.

Thorwärter im Zeughofe
George Rage.

Thorwärter im Zimmerhofe
Johann Philipp Säfftgen.

Schirrmeister
Jeremias Teichert.

4 × *Knechte:*
GeorgeRoßner.
Christoph Groll.
Hannß Fihtner.
Johann Friedrich Kuntzsch.

***Bey denen Vestungs-Gebäuden* (Artillery personnel with the Fortress builders)**
Obrister
Johann Christoph Naumann.

Kapitän
Ludewig Wiedemann

Ingenieurs
Johann Christoph Solcher.
Johann Christian Steinkirch.

Vestungs-Bauschreiber
Johann George Kotzsch.

SchanBauschreiber in Neustadt *(Dresden)*
Gottfried Zschaschler.

Vestungs-Zimmermeister
Christian Lohrenz.

Festungs-Mauermeister
Gottfried Findeisen.

Holtz-Aufseher
ChristianSchumann.

Wallsess-Meister
Johann Christoph Anger.

Wallsetzer
Christian Schmiedt Senior.
Christian Schmiedt Junior.

Inventions Müller
Johann George Hahnemann.

Wagenmeister
Matthias Wronsky.

***Bey denen Vestungs-Bau-Gefangenen* (Artillery personnel with the Military Prison)**
Profos
Matthias Dantz,
and 6 *Knechte*.

***Auf denen Landes-Festungen* (Artillery personnel in fortresses)**
***Zeugwärter* zu Wittenberg**
Lieutenant Johann George Gärtner.

***Zeugwärter* zu Pleissenburg**
Gottlieb Friedrich Gleyner.

***Zeugwärter* zu Königstein**
Lieutenant Johann Christoph Herrmann.

Zeugwärter zu Sonnenstein
Stück-Juncker Gottfried Michael Sieber.

***Zeugwärter* zu Stolpen**
George Kresse.

***Zeugwärter* in Torgau**
Johann Gottfried Reinhard.

***Zeugwärter* in Senfftenberg**
Wolff Ernst Haase.

***Zeugwärter* in Freyberg**
David Eckart.

Appendix IV

The *General Krieg Commissariat* and the *Feld-Proviant-Amt*, 1735

The non-combatants of *Commissariat* and *Feld-Proviant-Amt,* were essential to the existance of an army in the field.

The General Krieg Commissariat
General Kriegs Commissarius
Hans Christian von Kiesewetter.

Ober-Kriegscommissar.
Herr Anton Bildstein.
Gottlob Friedrich Kopp.
Johann Heirich Lerche.
Kristian Heinrich Kresse.

Commissariat Cantzley copist
Christian Gottlob Thiele.
Chris. Heinrich Weigel.

Commissariat-Secretarius
Herr George Andreas Crusius.

Commissariats-Cantzley Aufwärter
Johann Tobias Ludewig.

The *Feld-Proviant-Amt*
Ober-Proviant-Commissärius
Herr Hannß Christian Lehmann.

Proviant-Commissarii
Herr Abraham Fuchs.
Herr Carl Heinrich Heber.

Proviant-Amt-Verwalter
Herr Samuel Böse.

Proviant-Verwaltere
Johann George Fleischer.
Gottfried Richter.
Johann Christoph Hackel .
Johann Friedrich Grimme.

Proviant-Officier
Johann Ehrenfried Gottrau.
Johann David Körnich.
Christ. Gottfried Findekeller.
Christian Friedrich Gärtner.
Christ.Gottlieb Wolckmann.
Rothe.
Urban.
Windisch.
Johann Caspar Hubert.
Conrad Christoph Cöster.
Andreas Kolbe.
Gottfried Heinrich Martini.
Bendel.
Walther.
Bernhardi.
Gottfried Richter.

Proviant-Bediente
Wolff Otto Sinz .
Adam Friedrch Buchner .
Raidel.
Frey.
Johann George Pezold.
Johann Erdmann Feller.
Conradi.
Gabriel.
Weisoldt.

Appendix V

Gardes or Chevalier-Garde, 1735

Capitain
H.M. The King (*Der König*).

Capitain Lieutenant
Vacant.

Lieutenant
GL Graf Montmorency.

Sous Lieutenant
Generalmajor Marchese de Villanova (Grandee of Spain, Imperial *Kammerer* and *Feld-Wacht-Meister*.

Brigadier
Obrister Em.de Pomy.

Sous Brigadiers
Obrist-Lieutenant Sylvius Christian von Wittgenau.
Obrist-Lieutenant Carl Heinrich von Rechemberg und Milié.

Quartier Meister
Obrist-Lieutenant de Behr.

Adjutant
De Wurmb.

Auditer
Toppfler.

Ober Feld Scheer
Trophe.

Ober-Pauker
Franz.

3 × Trompeter
Luder, Schroeder and Kramer.

Profoss
Just

40 × *Chevaliers-Gardes*

'Saxony. Chevaliergarde 1730, raised in 1703 – disbanded in 1735, composed only of officers', artwork by Herbert Knötel. (Anne S.K. Brown Collection)

Appendix VI

Orders of Battle

1. The Saxon Army on August 1733.

The Electoral Saxon army establishment was:

I Cavalry
a. *Chevalier-Garde* company under General Count von Montmorancy*
b. *Grand Musquetairs* in two companies under Duke Giorgio von Lubomirsky
c. The mounted *Trabanten* (then Garde du Corps) in six squadrons of two companies each, under *Herzog* von Sachsen-Weissenfels.
d. *Carabiniersgarde* into six squadrons of two companies under *General* von Baudissin
e. Leib-CR under *Obristen* Carl Heinrich von Grosse
f. CR Kurprinz under *Obristen* George Ludwig von Grumbkau (also spelt Grumbkow)
g. CR von Polenz under *Obristen* Christian Ernst von Polenz
h. CR von Criegern under *Obristen* Johann Friedrich von Criegern also spelt Kriegern
i. CR Prinz Gotha under *Obristen* Christian Wilhelm Prinz von Sachsen-Gotha
j. CR von Promnitz under *Obristen* Graf Erdmann von Promnitz
k. CR von Brand under *Obristen* Adam Friedrich Brand von Lindau
l. CR von Nassau under *Obristen* Christoph Ernst von Nassau

* This unit was raised in January 1730 from the cadets of Polish noble families and garrisoned the summer camp at Zeithain then was moved to the barracks of the *Kadettenkorps* or *Kadettenhause* in Dresden. It was a Polish unit and was never part of the Saxon army. It was disbanded in 1733.

II Dragoons
a. DR Chevalier de Saxe (Johann George)
b. DR von Goldacker (Julius August)
c. DR von Katte (Christoph)
d. DR von Arnstadt (Ludwig Brand)

III Infantry
1. *Adeliges Kadettenskorps* of 130 men under Graf von Wackerbarth
2. *Schweizer-Garde* or *Fuss-Trabanten Generalmajor* von Diesbach
3. *Ingenieurskorps* of 45 officers under *Generallieutenant* von Bodt*
4. *Artillerie* battalion of four companies
5. *Minieurskompagnie* of 33 men
6. *Pontonierskompagnie* of 10 men

All these units were under the *General-Feld-Marschall und Oberster Land- und Haus-Zeug-Meister, Gouverneur zu Dresden*, August Christoph Graf von Wackerbarth

7. *Leibgrenadiergarde* on two battalions with 12 companies under General Count Rutowsky
8. *Leib*-IR on three battalions with 18 companies under Graf von Sulkowsky
9. *Erste Garde* or First Guards under *Obristen* Julius Friedrich von Weissbach
10. *Andere Garde* or 'the other' *Garde* or Second Guards under *Obristen* Carl Andreas von Jasmund
11. IR Prinz Xaver under *Obristen* von Adelebs
12. IR Prinz Weissenfels under *Obristen* George Asmus von Schoenbeck
13. IR von Wilcke under *Obristen* Wolrad Ludewig
14. IR Prinz Gotha under *Obristen* Wilhelm von Sachsen-Gotha
15. IR du Caila under *Obristen* Pierre l'Hermet du Caila
16. IR von Unruhe (also spelt Unruh) *Obersten* Christoph von Unruh
17. IR *von Harthausen* (also spelt Haxthausen) *Obersten* Johann August von Harthausen
18. IR von Rochau also spelt von Rochow, *Obersten* Emilian Friedrich Baron von Rochau)

*The *Ingenieurkorps* was reorganized in 1733; 1 *Generallieutenant* (von Bodt), 3 *Obersten*, 3 *Oberstlieutenants*, 4 *Majors*, 13 *Kapitains*, 18 *Ingenieurs* and 4 *Konducteurs*.

The *Artillerie-Scholarenkompagne* was entitled *Hausbestallungs-kompagnie* in 1733 and then in 1741, *Haus-Artilleriekompagnie.* All the infantry regiments establishment was into two battalion with 12 companies.

IV Other units
The so called *Janitscharen-Korps* was raised in 1729 recruiting in Hungary and Poland; 1 *Oberstlieutenant*, 1 *Major*, 1 *Adjutant*, a band or *Musik* with 48 musicians (29 were Moorish); 4 companies with 2 officers and 118 NCO and other rank (*Korporals*, kettledrummer, drummer and *Janitscharen)*.

The three *Grenadier-Freikompagnien*; Königlichen Prinzen, *Furst* Schwarzenberg and von Sorau under Graf von Promnitz. Each company had 160 men.

In Saxon service there were also the *Grenadiers a Cheval*. A three squadrons dragoon regiment formed in Sachsen-Gotha.

The infantry battalion under the *Prinz* of Nassau raised in 1731 was left in garrison at Dresden.

2. The Saxon Army mobilized for the War of Polish Succession.

I Corps

The first Corps was under the command of the Herzog von Sachsen-Weissenfels, GL Kavenagh and GL von Gfugk, GM Gersdorff (also spelt Gersdorf), GM Klingenberg, GM Stutterheim and GM Loevendahl.

Cuirassiers regiments; CR Chur-Prinz (former Prinz Friedrich), CR von Polenz, CR von Promnitz, CR Nassau, CR von Brandt, and CR Prinz Gotha

Dragoon regiments; DR Katte, DR Goldacker, DR Chevalier de Saxe, and DR von Arnstedt (350-360 men)

Infantry regiments; *Zweite Garde*, IR Wilcke, IR Prinz Gotha, IR Caila, IR Weimar, IR Unruh, IR Harthausen, and FR von Rochow (1,252 men)

Artillery; 12 × 3-pdrs, 6 × 6-pdrs manned by two artillery companies, and pontoniers.

A total of 12,800 men

II Corps

The second Corps, also referred as *Reservekorps,* was under General von Baudissin, GL von Zuhlen and GL von Diemar, GM von Bircholz, GM Rudowsky, GM Friesen.

Cuirassiers regiments; Garde du Corps, Karabiniersgarde, CR von Criegern, Leib-CR (2,080 men)

Infantry regiments; *Leibgrenadiergarde*, *Leib-Regiment* (former Königlicher Prinz), *Erste Garde*, and IR Weissenfels.

Artillery; 8 × 3-pdrs, 4x 6-pdrs manned by one artillery company

A total of 7,000 men

The army camped at Gross-Glogau, then on 5 October, moved to Poland in two columns.

3. The Saxon Auxiliary Corps on the Rhine 1735

C-in C *Generallieutenant* von Friesen
Generallieutenant von Diemar
Generalmajor von Rutowski, *Generalmajor* von Criegern

Infantry regiments
Erste Garderegiment zu Fuss
Zweite Garderegiment zu Fuss
IR von Weissenfels
Frei-Grenadier-Kompagnie Kurfurst

Cuirassier regiments
Leib-CR
CR von Arnim
CR von Nassau
Artillery
6 × 3-pdr field guns under *Kapitän* Jahn.

At the end of the hostilities in Poland, a Saxon Corps of 6,000 men, according a treaty signed on January 1735 between Emperor Karl VI and the King of Poland, was provided for the war against France. Three columns marched via Thuringia and Franconia at the beginning of June 1735 joining the Kreis army under Graf von Seckendorf. He had replaced Prince Eugene of Savoy. At first the Saxon were stationed near Ladenburg, then they headed to Mainz. The ensuing Campaign on the Rhine proceeded without any serious actions. On 11/12 July 1735, Saxons attacked a French detachment under *Colonel* Lorrain at Lorch. The detachment was captured including the commanding officer. In August of the same year, the French army under Coigny and Belle-Isle moved back on the left bank of the Rhine. The Imperial army moved in. On 20 October 1735, the enemies met at Salmbach. The French forces, superior in number, attacked the left flank of the Imperial army but the attack was repelled and the attacker retreated. Apparently, the Saxon cuirassiers, (deployed on the right flank) did not participate in the fight, nor the infantry (deployed in the second line of the centre). The following day, the cuirassiers joined with the Austrian hussars and the *Grenz* infantry under von Diemar took part in the pursuit of the retreating enemy. The French fell back to Trier and the rest of the war saw only minor skirmishes.

4. The mobilization of 1740-1741 – Situation of the Army on April 1741

I Corps (camped at Torgau)
Commandant: *General en chef* von Baudissin
Generalleutnant von Bircholz
Generalmajor von Grumbkow
Generalmajor von Dürrfeld
(Carabiniers Garde 4 sq., Leib-CR 2 sq, CR Königl Prinz 2 sq., CR Minckwitz 2 sq, DR Schlichting 2 sq.)
Total 12 squadrons
Generalleutnant von Renard
Generalmajor von Weissenbach
Generalmajor von Rochow
(*Erste Garde* 2 batts., *Zweite Garde* 2 batts., IR Xaver 2 batts., IR Cosel 2 batts, IR von Römer 2 batts)
Total 10 battalions

Attached to the headquarters were:

- from the *Ingenieursorps*: 1 *Oberstleutnant*, 2 officers
- from the *Commissariat*: 12 officers (*Beamte*)
- from the *Kriegkasse*: 4 officers
- from the *Commissariatequipage*: 11 officers, 39 NCOs, 81 horses
- from the *Proviamtamt*: 17 officers, 24 men
- from the *Proviantfuhrwesen*, 14 officers, 62 NCOs, 130 horses
- from the *Lazareth* 11 officers, 13 NCOs and 30 horses

II Corps (camped between the towns of Oschatz and Wurzen)
Commandant: *General der Infanterie* Graf Rutowsky
Generalleutnant von Jasmund
Generalmajor von Arnim
(DR von Arnstädt (Moritz Heinrich) 2 sq. CR Haudring 2 sq.) Total 4 squadrons.
Generalmajor du Caila
(Leibgarde 1 batt, IR Weissenfels 2 batts., IR Frankenberg 2 batts., Allnpeck 2 batts, Niesemeuschel 2 batts.). Total 9 battalions

Attached were:

- from the *Ingenieursorps*: 1 *Sousleutnant,*
- from the *Proviamtamt:* 8 officers *(Beamte),* 18 men
- from the *Proviantfuhrwesen*, 4 officers, 31 NCOs, 65 horses

III Corps (camped at Strehla)
Commandant: *General der Cavallerie* Chevalier de Saxe
Generalleutnant von Polenz
Generalmajor von Brand

(*Garde du Corps* 4 sq, CR von Promnitz 2 sq, CR Gersdorf 2 sq. CR Maffei 2 sq.) Total 10 squadrons
Generalmajor von Harthausen
(IR Königin 2 batts., IR Sulkowsky 2 batts., IR Schönberg 1 batt.) Total 5 battalions.

Attached were:

- from the *Ingenieursorps*: 1 *Kapitän, 1 Leutnant*
- from the *Proviamtamt:* 8 officers *(Beamte),* 18 men
- from the *Proviantfuhrwesen*, 4 officers, 32 NCOs, 66 horses

5. The Saxon Mobile Corps at Adorf, 2 October 1744.

The Saxon army concentrated at Adorf before moving to Bohemia to join the Austrian army.
Commander in Chief: *Generalfeldmarschall* Herzog zu Weissenfels
Second in command: *General der Cavallerie* Chevalier de Saxe
Attached to the HQ a company of mounted Jäger (20)

Cavalry Right Wing under *Generallieutenant* von Birchholz:
Generalmajor von Dürrfeld
First line (2 squadrons DR Schlichting, 4 squadrons *Karabiniers*)
Second line (2 squadrons CR Maffee, also spelt Maffey, 2 squadrons CR O'Byrn)

Center First Line infantry
Generallieutenant von Renard:
Brigade *Generalmajor* von Harthausen (2 battalions *Erste Garde*, 1 battalion IR Königin, 1 battalion IR Weissenfels)
Brigade *Generalmajor* Neubaum (2 battalion IR von Gotha, 1 battalion IR von Brühl, 2 battalions IR Xaver, 1 battalion *Zweite Garde*)

Cavalry Left Wing under *Generalieutenant* von Polenz
Generalmajor von Schichting
First line (2 squadrons CR Bestenbostel, 2 squadrons CR Königl. Prinz, 2 squadrons DR Sonderhausen)
Second line (2 squadrons CR Gersdorff, 2 squadrons CR Haudring)

Center Second Line infantry
Generallieutenant von Jasmund
Brigade *Generalmajor* von Frankenberg; 1 battalion IR Cosel (also spelt Kosel), 1 battalion IR Allnpeck, 1 battalion IR Niesemeuschel
Brigade *Generalmajor* von Wilster; 1 battalion IR Schoenberg, 1 battalion IR von Pirch, 1 battalion IR Romer

Irregular cavalry
Ulan regiments Wilzewsky, Bledowsky and Sichodzinsky
Each battalion have two regimental guns. On 1 October, each of the four artillery companies was reinforced of 50 men.

6. The Saxon Corps at Lanshut, 30-31 May 1745

Commander en Chef FM Herzog von Weissenfels
General der Cavallerie Chevalier de Saxe

First line
Generalleutnant von Polenz
Generalmajor von Schlichting
(CL Rutowsky 4 sq., *Karabiniersgarde* 4 sq.)
Generalleutnant von Renard
Generalmajor von Harthausen
(*Erste Garde* 2 batts., IR Xaver 2 batts., IR Brühl 2 Batts.)
Generalmajor von Frankenberg
(IR Niesemeuschel 1 bat., IR Allnpeck 1 bat., IR Cosel 1 bat., IR Weissenfels 1 bat. IR Königin 1 bat., *Zweite Garde* 1 bat.)
GL von Bircholz
Generalmajor Prinz Sonderhausen
(CR Bestenbostel 2 sq., CR *Königl. Prinz* 2 sq., DR Sonderhausen 2 sq, DR von Schichting)

Second line
Generalleutnant von Jasmund
Generalmajor von Wilster, *Generalmajor* von Dürrfeld
(CR Maffei 2q, CR O'Byrn)
(IR Franz Pirch 1 bat, IR *Schönberg* 2 batts.)
(IR Prinz Gotha 2 batts., IR Nikol. Pirch 1 bat)
(CR Gersdorff 2 sq., CR von Haudring 2 sq.)

Total 25,12 men, 53 guns (36 × 3-pdrs.), and a pontoon bridge with 50 pontoons.

To the Saxon Corps were attached four Austrian horse regiments; Karl Pallfy, Lucchesi, Czernin, and Birkenfeld and 3 Austrian grenadier battalions under *Oberst* von Schönberg.

Reserve
30 companies of irregular cavalry under Bertuzewsky, (6), Rudnicki (8), Ulan (8), and Boreslaw (8)
Total 2,610 Uhlans.
Out of these men 6,000 were in Austrian pay.

7. The Saxon infantry at Ubigau (also spelt Uebigau, Dresden) 1753.

First line: *General* von Arnim and *Generalleutnant* von Haxthausen (also spelt Harthausen)

Second Brigade: *Generalmajor* von Stollberg
Kurprinzessin Grenadier Battalion
2 battalions IR Königin (Garrison Goerlitz)
2 battalions IR Prinz Xaver (Garrison Naumburg)
2 battalions IR Prinz Clemens (Garrison Langensalza)

First Brigade: *Generalmajor* von Pirch
2 battalions IR Prinz Friedrich (Garrison Freiberg)
2 battalions of *Garde zu Fuss* (Garrison Zeiss)
2 battalion *Leibgrenadiergarde* (Garrison Dresden)

Second line: *General* von Rochow and *Generalleutenant* von Wilster

Fourth Brigade: *Generalmajor* von Wolbritz
2 battalions IR Lubomirsky (Garrison Doebeln)
2 battalions IR Minckwitz (Garrison Luckau)
2 battalion IR von Friesen (Garrison Torgau)

Third Brigade: *Generalmajor* von Gersdorff
2 battalions IR Gotha (Garrison Eilenburg
2 battalions FR Rochow (Garrison Zwickau)
2 battalions IR Brühl (Garrison Guben)

8. The Saxon army camped between Pirna and Struppen, 2 September 1756

On 2 September 1756, in Pirna and Struppen the Saxon army converged and camped.

The army consisted of:

A. Cavalry: *Garde du Corps* 649 horsemen, CLR Rutowsky 514 horsemen, 6 Cuirassier Regiments 2,502 horsemen
Total 3,665 horsemen

B. Infantry: *Leibgrenadiergarde* 1,684 men, Grenadier Battalion Kurprinzessin 539 men, 11 *Infanterieregimenter* 12,599 men
Total 14,599 men

C. Other: 1 *Kompagnie Kadets* 155 men
1 Batt. *Artillerie* of four companies, 489 men
1 *Kompagnie Hausartillerie* 119 men
Miners 12 men
Pontoniers 8 men
Ingenieurkorps 55 men
3 Garrison companies from Wittemberg 354 men
1 Garrison company from Waldheim 176 men
1 Garrison company from Pleissenburg 115 men
Garrison of Königstein 195 men
Garrison of Sonnenstein 125 men
Total 1,803 men
In all 20,067 men

Artillery manned:
4 × 24 pdr. Howitzers
12 × 24 pdr. cannons
4 × 12 pdr. cannons
4 × 6 pdr. cannons
50 × Regimental guns
Total 97 pieces

Colour Plate Commentaries

Plate A Saxon Infantry 1730-1734

During the summer of 1730, the Saxon army, completely renovated, paraded in front of the King-Elector Augustus the Strong at Zeithain. Carefully planned up to the minute details, the so-called *Zeithainer Lustlager* resulted in an unprecedented European event.

Military parades were quite frequent in all Europe. Even if considered expensive, they were the occasion to verify the status of an army that in peacetime was normally scattered in various garrisons. On such an occasion, the assembled army performed drills and movements at brigade and corps-levels. Officers had a chance to meet and know each other. In peacetime, the infantry regiments were quartered all over the country and rarely had a chance of meeting. Augustus the Strong, visiting Prussia in 1728, after an invitation of Friedrich Wilhelm I, attended a parade on the flat ground of Tempelhof. He had the rare opportunity, for a foreigner, to see part of the Prussian army manoeuvring. Graf Rutowsky, a natural son of the king-elector, was at that time an *Oberst* of a Prussian line regiment. He had been accepted in Prussian service after a direct request of Augustus. His principal mission was to learn the Prussian doctrine as best as possible. As a result, within a few years the Saxon army was completely modernized. Every single aspect of the organization was revisited. The Prussian army was taken as a model, but the Saxons also retained some Austrian elements. The army received a new drill manual, a new organization, new uniforms, new weapons, etc. After 16 years of peace, Augustus was eager to possess an efficient army. The throne of Poland was in fact, insecure. He had failed to make the throne of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth hereditary. The king was aging, and his illness (he suffered from severe diabetes) was causing a rapid decline of his legendary strength. His senior generals, were ageing too or, like von Flemming recently, already gone; while his younger generals had only limited experience on the field.

In 1730, King Augustus kindly invited the Prussian sovereign for a simple 'summer parade' with a deliberate nonchalance. The *Lustlager* was revealed to be all but a simple parade. The aim of this summer camp was to show to Europe the new Saxon army. Thirty-thousand men camped for weeks on the flat ground close to the small village of Zeithain. The list of noble guests

invited was long. The show was indeed a superb one. During the summer camp the Saxon army performed day after days a series of complicate manoeuvres and military exercises, hour after hour, in front of a number of delighted guests. Then, during their free time, they could enjoy a series of theatrical plays and concerts performed by hundreds of skilled musicians. The food was excellent, and the superb lodges were richly furnished (using the furniture directly from the various royal residences and castles). The end of the summer camp was celebrated with a colossal final banquet not only for the noble guests but also for the whole army. The last night was enlightened by spectacular fireworks. The experts invited at Zeithain could judge the precision of the drill movements from an elevated position *ad hoc* built by the royal architects, the Pavilion. The view of an army completely newly dressed was magnificent.

The plate shows three soldiers of the late King-Elector Augustus' army and of his heir and son from 1729 until 1734.

A1 The first officer on the left is a *Musketier* officer of the IR von Boehn (also spelt IR Boehnen) from the family name of the *Inhaber* or proprietor of the unit from 1729. The plate was taken from a document of the DHM collections in Berlin. The Saxon officers had to buy their new expensive red uniforms. The unit's facing colour on lapels and cuffs was *paille* or light buff, with buttons and edging lace of white metal (silver for officers). The officers' coat lapels were long. This fashion would soon be abandoned in favour of lapels limited to the waist. Long before the appearance of the epaulettes, the officer's rank was indicated by the amount of lace edging the lapels, the cuffs, the loopholes of the coat, and of the front of the waistcoat and the pockets. Another symbol of rank was the silver silk scarf interwoven of crimson hanging from the right shoulder to the left hip. Officers and NCOs wore gloves. In the right hand the officer is carrying a spontoon. This pole-arm was carried for nearly a hundred years by officers and sergeants of infantry regiments. The head was at certain times flamboyant and highly decorated, and at others a simple pike and completely plain.

A2 Fifer of the IR von Löwendal in 1729-1734. The facing colour of the unit on lapels, cuffs, turnbacks was a shade of light sky blue. The coat of the musician is edged with white woollen lace. On the shoulders, he sports the swallow-nests peculiar to regimental musicians. The IR Löwendal paraded in front of King Augustus for the last time in Poland, during the summer of 1732. The fifers and drummers formed the head of a marching column of infantry playing popular tunes and military marches that helped to keep the pace. In the summer of 1730, a specific march was assigned to each infantry regiment. Some of these melodies have survived.

A3 NCO of the Saxon Janissary Battalion (in German *Janitscharenbattalion*) 1730-1732. This exotically dressed unit was expressly created for securing the safety and offering escort service to the noble guests invited at the summer camp at Zeithain. The 600 men strong personnel were carefully recruited. The fancy dress, styled after the Ottoman elite infantry, although

with some European influence, was an homage to Poland where units of this type were in service. The fearsome appearance of the soldiers was enhanced by the compulsory wearing of long moustaches. The dress of the Ottoman janissaries had not changed since the end of 16th Century. The unique headgear normally reserved for parade was a sort of helmet of typical oriental fashion in use in the Ottoman army until the 18th Century. It was modelled like a sleeve. The Saxon janissaries NCOs wore an ornamented variant of the *ak bork* hat. Some examples survive and can be seen in the German Army Museum at Dresden and the Polish Army Museum at Warsaw. The NCO is wearing a *kaftan* style green coat with lemon yellow facing colour on lapels and pointed cuffs over a lemon-yellow plain waistcoat. The ample red baggy trousers are striking. The short soft leather boots are yellow. After 1732, the Saxon Janissary Battalion was transformed into an independent grenadier battalion. The newly raised Grenadier Battalion von Friese received a far less original German uniform.

Plate B Saxon Infantry in 1740

During the War of the Polish Succession, the Saxon infantry was dressed in red coats. The last operations of the war took places against the French on the Rhine in 1735. In 1734, the field colour of the Saxon coats changed to white. The white coats would last until 1831. Dressed in white coats, the Saxons fought in Austrian service from 1737 until 1739, during the unlucky Austro-Turkish War.

B1 NCO of IR du Caila wearing the white uniform introduced in 1734. The facing colour of the unit on collar, cuffs and turnbacks was yellow. The NCO's rank was indicated by an edging in golden lace on the cuffs. The sergeant is wearing gloves. He is armed with a spontoon resembling an old halberd and with a sabre. The single-breasted coat has six large golden metal buttons on the right side arranged in 1:2:3. Each cuff had three buttons. The sergeant was armed also with a pistol (not visible here) hanging from a specially designed holster hanging from a shoulder belt worn over the left shoulder.

B2 Musician of the *Frei-Grenadier-Kompagnie* Graf Promnitz auf Sorau, 1740.

In order to garrison the Promnitz Palace in Sorau, nowadays Żary (Poland), an independent grenadier company was formed. The palace was the residence of Erdmann II, Graf von Promnitz. He served Augustus the Strong, and later his son and successor Friedrich-August II as Privy Councillor and as cabinet minister. According to the order of 23 July 1734, the independent company received a collarless single-breasted white coat with sky-blue facing on cuffs, and turnbacks. A second independent company, the *Leib Frei-Kompagnie* Grenadier also known as *Hubertusburger Frei-Kompagnie Grenadiers,* garrisoning the Royal Palace at Hubertusburg, received the same dress. The company's musician wore a coat with reversed colours. The field of the coat was in the unit's sky-blue facing colour while cuffs and turnbacks

were white. The musician's coat was lavishly edged in yellow lace. As other Saxon grenadiers, he wears a mitre shaped like a Prussian fusilier's hat. The front plate was embellished by golden embossed metal decorations. The waistcoat was yellow.

B3 Grenadier of IR von Cosel 1740.

The grenadier companies formed the elite units of the Saxon infantry regiments. They formed on the right flank of the line or marched at the head of the columns. The picked men wore moustaches to accentuate their imposing aspect. They were chosen among the tallest men and their size was augmented by the peculiar headdress. The mitre cap, consisting of a front plate, a dome, and a crown or headband, was made of boiled leather covered by coloured cloth and enriched with metal fittings. A brass match case with chain was fitted on the chest on a broad shoulder-belt made of whitened leather hanging from the left shoulder. This case contained the match for lighting grenades. At the end of the belt, on the right hip, was a large black leather pouch intended for carrying grenades but usually containing ammunition. Another pouch for cartridges, with metal fitting, was suspended to a belt around the waist. The facing colour of the IR von Cosel on collar and cuffs was green. The skirts were buttoned back to reveal the green lining. *Oberst* von Cosel was a natural son of the former King-Elector Augustus the Strong. For his brave conduct at the storming of Prague (see Part 1), he was appointed *Generalmajor.*

Plate C Saxon Infantry in 1740

C1 Grenadier officer of the *Königliche Leibgarde zu Fuss*, 1737-1740.

In 1733, the *Leib-Infanterie Regiment Königin* (later IR Graf Brühl) with the addition of the Grenadier-Battalion Graf von Friesen became a three-battalion unit. This unit was entitled *Oberlausitzer Garde*. Successively, in 1735, the *Grenadier Frei-Kompagnie Graf Sorau-Promnitz* and the *Leib Frei-Kompagnie* from Hubertusburg (previously named *Kompagnie Königlicher Prinz*) became part of the *Regiment Grenadier-Garde*. Finally, on 8 April 1737, the Minister of War, *Generalleutnant* Graf Sulkowsky (a close friend of the King Elector), formed a new corps amalgamating the *Grenadier-Garde* (and two attached *Frei*-companies) and the *Königin Leib-regiment*. The newly raised *Königliche Leibgarde zu Fuss* or Royal Foot Life Guards was a five-battalion unit. This corps would last only until the end of 1740. In 1741, when the Saxon army mobilized, the five battalions of *Königliche Leibgarde zu Fuss* gave birth to new units. The first and second battalions formed the new IR Königin, while the third battalion (once the Grenadier-Battalion Graf von Friesen) became the first battalion of the new Fusilier Regiment (I/FR). The two-remaining battalions formed the new *Grenadier-Garde.* On 21 March (or 1 May) 1741, the *Grenadier-Garde* received again the scarlet/cochineal red field coats (see Plate F1).

The first and second companies of the *Königin Leib-Regiment* were grenadiers. The officer wear the white coat with sky-blue lapels and cuffs inherited from the former IR Königin. All grenadiers wore the mitre at this period. The officers' mitre was slightly taller than the ones of other ranks and richly decorated. The front plate had two red-enamelled shields, the first bearing the Royal monogram AR; and the second, the Polish white eagle. For everyday service, there was a much simpler single-breasted coat with no lapels or decoration (*Litzen)* around the buttonholes. The service dress had leather breeches left in natural colour. The gorget, the scarf around the waist, and the sky-blue coloured belt worn over the left shoulder are peculiar items of the officer status.

C2 Saxon General Officer, 1740. Friedrich Heinrich Reichsgraf von Seckendorff (5 July 1673 – 23 November 1763).

During the 1740s, the generals of the Saxon Staff wore white uniforms very close to those of the Austrians. Details of the army's staff can be found in Part I; however, it was decided to add this plate because the personality involved well represent the complexity of the period covered. A close up of the portrait of Seckendorff shows the golden lacing of a *Generallieutenant*, and the Saxon Order of the White Eagle on the left breast of the coat.

Regarding von Seckendorff, Friedrich II of Prussia wrote, 'He was sordidly scheming; his manners were crude and rustic; lying had become so much second nature to him that he had lost the use of truth. He was a usurer who sometimes appeared in the guise of a soldier, and sometimes in that of a diplomat'. This harsh judgment, coming from one of the most decisive personalities of the century, could only elicit curiosity.

The long life and career of this complex personality could deserve volumes to be treated in detail. Seckendorff was born in Königsberg, he served in the allied army under William III, then went in Gotha service. At the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, we find him serving as *Oberstleutenant* of an Ansbach regiment, in Dutch service. Seeking opportunities of career, Seckendorff entered the service of Augustus II of Poland as a *Generalmajor* and commanded the king's auxiliary Saxon troops in Flanders. He fought in the siege of Tournai and was at the Battle of Malplaquet. Promoted to *Generalleutenant*, Seckendorff commanded Saxon troops in the 1715 siege of Stralsund against Charles XII of Sweden. Seckendorff re-entered Austrian service as a *Feld-Marschall-Leutnant* in 1717. Under the command of Eugene of Savoy, Seckendorff led two Ansbach regiments against the Ottoman Turks at the siege of Belgrade. In 1718, he successfully fought against Spain in Sicily. Granted the title of *Reichsgraf* in 1719, Seckendorff was promoted *Feldzeugmeister,* in 1721. Four years later, in 1726, at the instance of Eugene, Seckendorff became the imperial ambassador at the Prussian court in Berlin. They had fought alongside one another during the War of the Spanish Succession and Seckendorf was able to gain the trust of Friedrich Wilhelm I of Prussia. Seckendorff influenced the minister of state, Friedrich Wilhelm von Grumbkow, offering him money, in order to avoid a potential marriage between Crown Prince Friedrich and a princess of the House of Hanover. The marriage would have therefore led to an alliance between Prussia and

Great Britain. Seckendorff manipulated Friedrich Wilhelm and his son so that the crown prince instead married Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick-Bevern, a marriage much more favourable to Austria.

Seckendorff's diplomatic skill also led to the recognition of the Pragmatic Sanction by the courts of numerous German principalities, Denmark, and the Dutch Republic. After this diplomatic parenthesis, in 1734, Seckendorff returned to the Imperial army and became Governor of Mainz. During the War of the Polish Succession, he led 30,000 troops against the French at Clausen on 20 October 1735. In 1737, Emperor Charles VI made Seckendorff commander-in-chief in Hungary, at the same time giving him the baton of *Feldmarschall*. The initially-successful Austro-Russian campaign against the Ottomans turned into a colossal strategic and economic failure and the Austro-Saxon army retreated across the Save River. All the territories gained during the previous war under the Eugene were lost, the prestige of the Austrian army compromised and, as a result, the Austrian forces severely depleted. Someone had to pay for the unsuccessful campaign. Seckendorff's numerous enemies in Vienna brought about his recall and trial. He was imprisoned at Graz. The detention did not last long, anyway. In 1740 at the very beginning of her reign, Maria Theresa released Seckendorff, denying him his arrears of pay. He reacted by laying down all his offices and, changing sides, accepted from the new Holy Roman Emperor, the Bavarian Charles VII, the rank of *Feldmarschall* in the Bavarian service. As commander of the Bavarian army, Seckendorff served well, relieving Munich in the War of the Austrian Succession and forcing the Austrian army back into Bohemia, after which he resigned. Following the death of Charles VII, Seckendorff negotiated a reconciliation between Austria and Bavaria in the Treaty of Füssen on 22 April 1745. Emperor Francis I reaffirmed all of Seckendorff's honours, and the diplomat retired to his estate at Meuselwitz in Thuringia. In 1757, he was aged and ill. The death of his beloved wife broke down his already failing health. In December 1758 during the Seven Years War, Friedrich II directed Prussian hussars to abduct Seckendorff from Meuselwitz. After spending half a year in detention in Magdeburg, the Prussian king exchanged him for Moritz of Anhalt-Dessau, captured by the Austrians at Hochkirch. Seckendorff died in Meuselwitz in 1763.

C3 Grenadier of the *Königliche Leibgarde zu Fuss*, 1737-1740.

This plate shows a grenadier of one of the two flank companies of this unit. He wears the white coat with sky-blue facing of the corps. A whitened buff leather belt was worn over the left shoulder (it was kept in place by a thin shoulder strap in the facing colour) and fixed with a large brass buckle at the front. A brass match case with chain was fitted above the buckle and contained the match for lighting grenades. At the end of the belt was a large black leather pouch for ammunition, which had brass decorative fittings (the Electoral monogram AR in the centre and lighted grenades at the four corners). Around the waist under the coat was a whitened buff belt buckled at the centre, with a frog on the left hip to carry the bayonet and hanger. Over this was a thinner belt holding a small black ammunition pouch situated on the front. This pouch also had brass fittings. The breeches were in natural

leather, with white gaiters reaching to above the knee, buttoned on the outside and supported below the knee with a white strap and buckle.

Plate D Saxon Infantry 1753-1756.

D1 Company officer of the IR Prinz Xaver, 1753-1756.

The plate shows the aspect of a company officer wearing the recently adopted uniform. Little changed in respect to the past. The tricorne is edged in golden metal and the buttons have lateral flocks in company colour. The sky-blue waistcoat (unit's facing colour) have small lapels with small buttons.

D2 Drummer of FR von Rochow, 1756.

D3 Fusilier of FR von Rochow in 1756, after the DHM Manuscript.

The uniform had changed little in 1753. The field colour of the coat was a medium green faced red. During service, the Fusiliers wore a tricorne. The mitre was for parade only.

Plate E Saxon Infantry in 1756

E1 NCO Standard-Bearer of IR Königin in 1756. The red-faced coat has no lapel. The six large golden metal buttons on the front are arranged in 1: 2: 3. The black flag holster, when the colour was displayed, hung from the left shoulder to the right hip.

E2 Private of IR Graf Brühl in 1756 after the DHM manuscript. The musketeer charging his weapon is on the verge of extracting the ramrod. The powerful Prime Minister Graf Heinrich von Brühl was, in 1756, *chef* of an infantry regiment. The unit's facing colour was a dark red on a flat collar, lapels, cuffs, turnbacks. The waistcoat was in the same colour. The buttons were in white metal.

Plate F Saxon Infantry in 1756

F1 Grenadier of the *Leibgrenadier* Regiment.

The grenadier in parade dress wears the mitre. On everyday service and on campaign a standard tricorne was worn (as clearly shown in Bellotto's paintings). After Pirna, the regiment refused to swear the oath of fidelity to Friedrich II of Prussia and was disbanded. Its personnel were sent to different Prussian infantry units but deserted in mass. Gathered in Hungary, they served in the flank companies of the newly raised Saxon corps.

F2 Prinz Xaver

Franz Xaver von Sachsen und Polen und Lausitz was a prince of the House of Wettin. He was the fourth son of Friedrich August II of Saxony

and of the Archduchess Maria Josepha of Austria. Among his brothers, only Friedrich Christian survived into adulthood: he succeeded his father as elector but died after a brief reign of 73 days.

Xaver was born in Dresden on 25 August 1730. Entitled Prince of Lusatia (Lusace in French), he died on 21 June 1806. From his childhood, he had always been interested in a military career. He grew up and was educated with his brother Karl in Dresden until 1748 by Joseph Anton Count von Wackerbarth-Salmour and by the captain of the Swiss Guard, Baron François Joseph de Forel. Then the Graf de Bellegarde, a French officer in Saxon service, replaced his former tutor, according to his father's wishes. The relationships between the Prince and Bellegarde were poor. When the King of Prussia, Friedrich II, proceeded to the invasion of Saxony in August 1756, Xaver was 26 years old. He had received a military instruction and had a limited command experience. With Prince Friedrich Christian and his father, he joined the Saxon army in its entrenched camp at Pirna. Their headquarters were at Struppen. They witnessed the encirclement and blockade of Pirna by the Prussians, and the failed attempt of the army to escape across the Elbe. The bulk of the Saxon army surrendered to the Prussians and was forcibly incorporated into the Prussian Army. Some units, garrisoned in Poland, joined the Austrian army. With the run-aways fleeing the Prussian service a new Saxon army was resurrected like a phoenix.

In January 1757, Prinz Xaver was in Warsaw where he escorted the exiled King of Poland. At that time there was no Saxon army anymore. The only available forces consisted of a cavalry force of four regiments (the *Karabiniergarde*, CLR Prinz Karl, Prinz Albrecht and Graf Brühl, and two units of irregular *ulanen*, Rudnicki and Wilczewski, recruited in Poland (a total force of178 Officers and 3,255 horsemen). This cavalry corps entered the Austrian service when the Imperial forces counter-attacked.

Afterwards, Prinz Xaver spent most of his time at the headquarters of the Austrian generals Browne, Leopold Daun, and Prince Charles of Lorraine. Prinz Xaver was present at the battles of Prague, Kolin, Moys and Leuthen, distinguishing himself in the latter battle. In December 1757, Xaver was promoted to *Generalleutnant*. Prinz Xaver was chosen by his father as the ideal candidate to represent the willingness of Saxony to resist Prussian hegemony.

Meanwhile, a new Saxon infantry corps was being built from new recruits and from Saxons who had deserted from the Prussian Army (the so-called *Revertenten*) to serve in French pay. This infantry corps consisted of about 10,000 men in 12 regiments, for 15 infantry battalions. At the beginning of 1758, Prinz Xaver joined the French army. Through Vienna and Munich, he finally reached Versailles in June. A convention was signed between Saxony and France and by a decree issued by the Elector of Saxony on 13 September; Prinz Xaver was appointed commander of the Saxon auxiliary troops in the French service. He was also *Lieutenant-Général* of the French Army as of 12 August 1758. Until the end of the war, he managed to preserve his corps (each convention lasted one year and had to be renewed) and to provide money necessary for the pay of the soldiers. He then accompanied the French army during the ensuing campaign. On 23 June, he was present at the Battle of Krefeld.

In the spring of 1759, the Saxon corps was attached to an army under the command of the capable *Maréchal* de Broglie. Prinz Xaver was in command. The Saxon corps performed well during the campaigns in Western Germany even if, notwithstanding a numerical superiority, the French led forces of the anti-Prussian coalition were initially unlucky. On 1 August 1759, Prinz Xaver performed well at the Battle of Minden when the Saxons covered the retreat of the *Maréchal* de Contades. On 9 August 1760, the Saxon corps performed well again at Kassel. At that time, Prinz Xaver oversaw the reserve force of the Right Wing. On 15 February 1761, at the Combat of Langensalza, Prinz Xaver's corps suffered heavy losses. On October 5 1763, Elector Friedrich August II of Saxony and King of Poland died. His successor, Friedrich Christian, died on 17 December. Prinz Xaver was appointed regent for his infant nephew, the new Elector Friedrich August III. All Xaver's efforts to become Elector of Saxony and to undertake reforms remained fruitless.

The plate is based on a painting dated 1753. The young Prinz Xaver is wearing the uniform of his own infantry regiment. The facing colour was sky blue. The officer's coat was single-breasted with a row of large buttons on the right side. Hanging from the left shoulder to the right hip was the sky-blue ribbon of the White Eagle Order. The medal, consisting of an enamelled white eagle superposed over a Maltese cross, is visible on the right end of the ribbon. Under the coat, the prince is wearing a black cuirass consisting of a frontal iron plastron painted in glossy black to prevent rust. This heavy item is shown in the painting for an artistic convention. Wearing a heavy iron plate was really uncomfortable. The use of cuirass was limited to parade and campaign.

Plate G *Ingenieurkorps* 1740-1756

G1 Officer of the *Ingenieurkorps*.

The officer is wearing a medium green coat with red facing shaped similar to that worn by the artillery. The only difference was the metal buttons and the elaborate embroidering on cuffs and pockets. The metal was silver. Waistcoat and trousers were red. The staff officer is wearing gloves and his rank is indicated by the metal gorget, the sash around the waist, and the use of the walking cane. Not visible here, his side weapon on the left side is a sword.

G2 *Sous-lieutenant* or *Konduktor* of the *Ingenieurkorps* 1756 from the DHM manuscript.

The uniform of the *Ingenieurkorps* changed little during the span of time considered. In 1756, a double silver lace around the cuffs and a single lace on the collar indicated the lowest rank of officer, the *Sous-lieutenant*. The German term *Konduktor* was used indifferently and is peculiar to the Saxon army. The term is related to the action of conducting an assault column during a siege. On the right hand the officer holds a wooden bar used for measurement. One of the tasks assigned to *sous-lieutenants* on campaign was

to guide the head of the assault columns to the target. The double-breasted coat has no lapels. Since 1753 the buttons were arranged in 1:2:3. The staff officers retained their single-breasted coat.

G3 *Mineur* 1748.

The miner company was, like the pontonier company, part of the *Feldartilleriekorps*. The NCO is wearing the medium green artillery uniform. Buttons are in golden metal like the lace edging the peculiar cap of these specialists shaped like their Austrian counter-parts. The miners were instrumental during siege-operations. Chosen from professional skilled miners they were able to dig galleries, also called mines, under the bastions to reach the fortress walls. Thanks to a hidden gallery an assault party could by surprise reach the bottom of the moat and climb the breach opened by the siege artillery fire. Miners NCOs were armed with pistol and sabre for personal defence.

Plate H *Feldartilleriekorps* 1730-1756

H1 Artillery NCO 1756.

The collar, lapels, and cuffs golden lace edging represented the rank. The 1756 manuscript of the DHM in Berlin shows an artillery NCO. The golden buttons are arranged in 2:2:2:2 on each lapel. On the right side under the lapel, there are three ornamental buttons. In addition, NCOs had a cane.

H2 Artillery battalion commander or *Obrist*er, review order, 1732.

The staff officer is wearing the richly decorated uniform of the *Feldartilleriekorps* at the beginning of the reign of Elector Friedrich August II. The Artillery Corps uniform was changed to green in 1717. Before this, artillerists were clad in grey. The abundant use of golden laces indicated the rank. With time, according to fashion and economy the shape of the coat changed little. The amount of lace was gradually reduced. The headgear is the tricorne. The shape and dimensions of the hat varied with time and was influenced by the officer's personal taste.

G3 Artillerist with *Luntenspiess* 1730.

The artillerists parading at Zeithain wore light buff waistcoats and trousers made of leather. The field of waistcoats and trousers was changed to red in 1732 and the material changed to wool cloth. This artillerist after Bommer (BnF Gallica) is holding a *Luntenspiess,* a pointed device resembling a weapon intended for carrying the match used to fire artillery pieces. Such an item was still in use during the Napoleonic Wars in the Austrian army. Gaiters were in undyed thick cotton cloth for parade and summer and dark grey or black for winter and campaign. On the tricorne the artillerist is wearing a brass crossed-barrels emblem.

A1: *Musketier* officer of the IR von Boehn; A2: Fifer of the IR von Löwendal in 1729-1734; A3: NCO of the Janissary Battalion 1730-1732. (Illustration by and © Franco Saudelli 2018)

See Colour Plate Commentaries for further information.

B1: NCO of IR du Caila; B2: Musician of the *Frei-Grenadier-Kompagnie* Graf Promnitz auf Sorau, 1740; B3: Grenadier of IR von Cosel 1740. (Illustration by and © Franco Saudelli 2018)

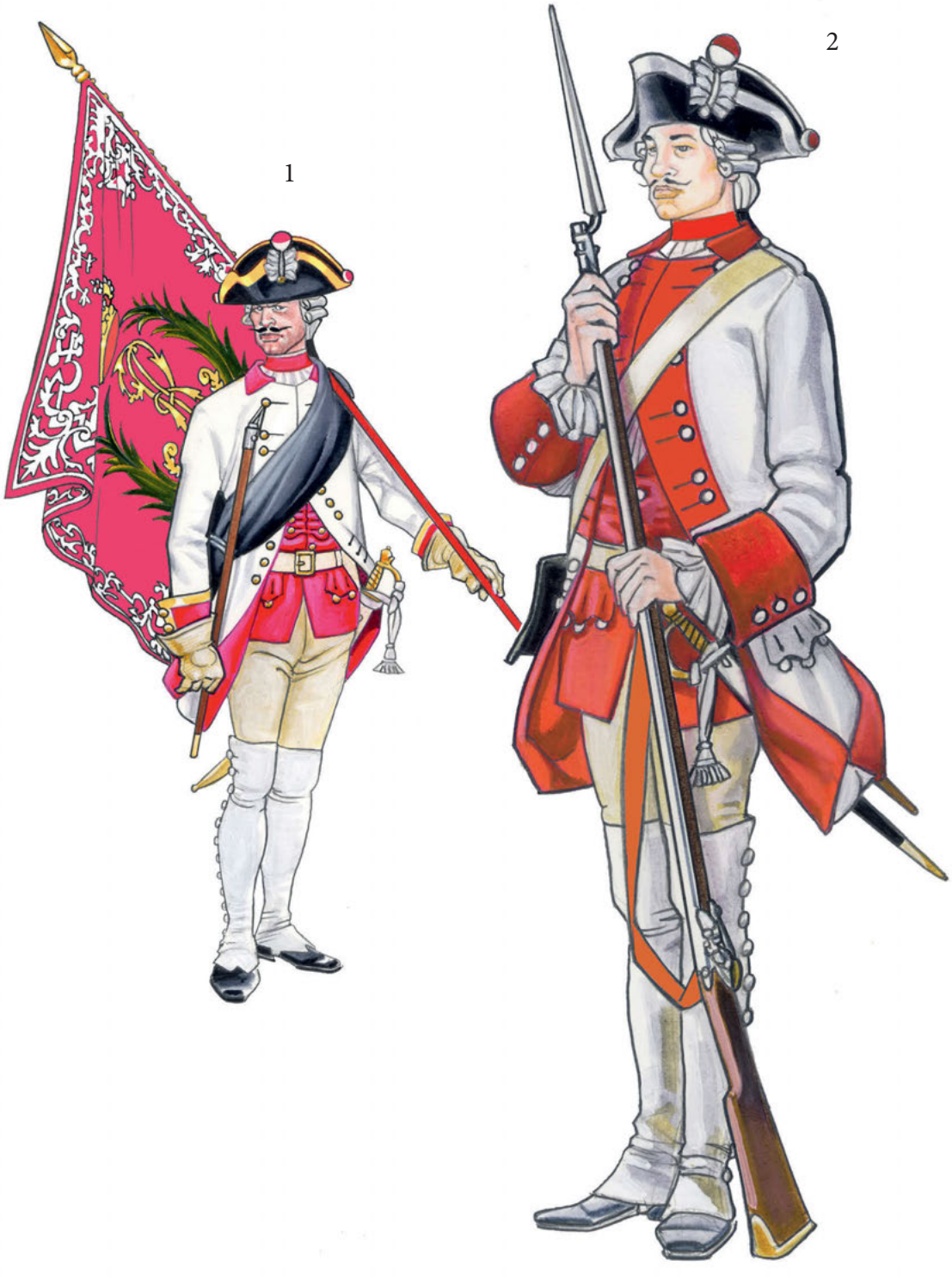
See Colour Plate Commentaries for further information.

C1: Grenadier officer of the *Königliche Leibgarde zu Fuss*, 1737-1740; C2: Saxon General Officer, 1740; C3: Grenadier of the *Königliche Leibgarde zu Fuss*, 1737-1740. (Illustration by and © Franco Saudelli 2018)

See Colour Plate Commentaries for further information.

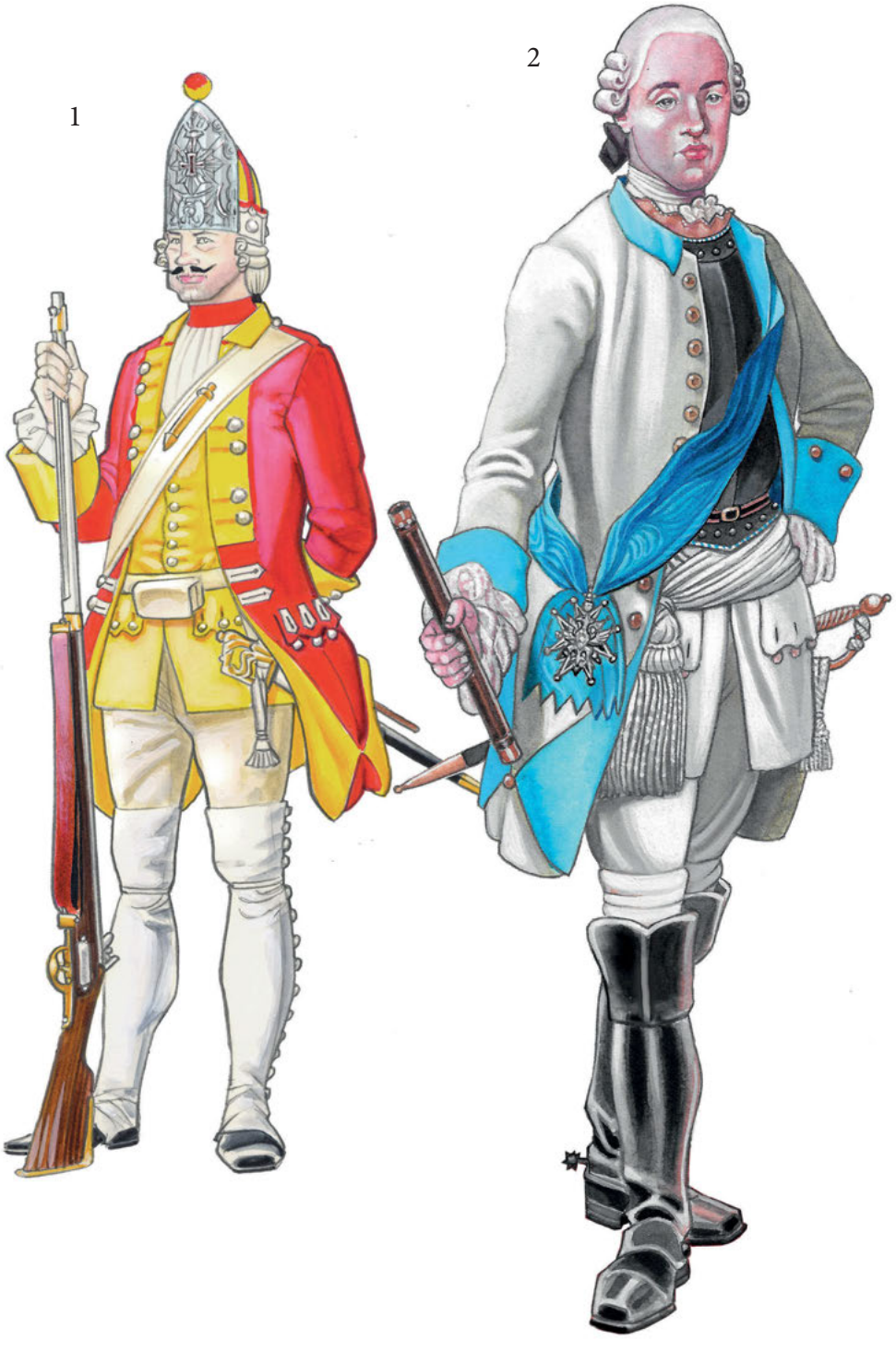
D1: Company officer of the IR Prinz Xaver, 1753-1756; D2: Drummer of FR von Rochow, 1756; D3: Fusilier of FR von Rochow in 1756. (Illustration by and © Franco Saudelli 2018)

See Colour Plate Commentaries for further information.



E1: NCO Standard-Bearer of IR Königin in 1756; E2: Private of IR Graf Brühl in 1756.
(Illustration by and © Franco Saudelli 2018)

See Colour Plate Commentaries for further information.



F1: Grenadier of the *Leibgrenadier* Regiment; F2: Prinz Xaver. (Illustration by and © Franco Saudelli 2018)

See Colour Plate Commentaries for further information.

G1: Officer of the *Ingenieurkorps*; G2: *Sous-lieutenant* or *Konduktor* of the *Ingenieurkorps* 1756; G3: *Mineur* 1748. (Illustration by and © Franco Saudelli 2018)

See Colour Plate Commentaries for further information.

H1: Artillery NCO 1756; H2: Artillery battalion commander or *Obrister*, review order, 1732; H3: Artillerist with *Luntenspiess* 1730. (Illustration by and © Franco Saudelli 2018)

See Colour Plate Commentaries for further information.

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